The New-York Times.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

Another Close Fight over the Speakership.

Mr. Pennington within One of Election.

PROBABILITIES OF HIS ELECTION TO-DAY.

Senator Hunter, of Virginia, on the Crisis.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

Neither of the great parties realized their anticipations to-day. The Committee appointed by the Democratic caucus, last evening, after casting about for a candidate, fixed on Mr. McCLERNAND, although the Southern Opposition preferred Judge LARRABEE. The vote soon demonstrated the fact that with Mr. McCLERNAND the Democracy were whipped, and so they felt and expressed themselves. Mr. PENNINGTON's election seemed to be a foregone conclusion; yet these men determined to die in the last ditch. Numerous explanations were given as members were called to vote. But it was not until the name of HENRY WINTER DAVIS was called that every ear was strained to catch the response. He was at the moment promenading in the rear of the members' seats when, suddenly wheeling, "his voice fell like a falling star" upon the House and galleries as he answered, "PENNINGTON." Such a burst of applause, mingled with hisses, has never before deafened the hall. The Republicans now felt sanguine of success, as Mr. ADRAIN had remained firm, and only one more vote was wanting. Mr. RIGGS had pledged himself to cast this vote when it would elect, but, failing to stand by this pledge, the ballot passed without an election, to the great disappointment of every one. Surrendering all hope of obtaining the vote of Mr. RIGGS, the Republicans next looked to Mr. HARRIS, of Maryland, to follow in the footsteps of his colleague. This failing, Mr. ADAMS, of Kentucky, was urged to come to the rescue, but he also declined voting to secure an organization. At last, Mr. BRIGGS, of New-York, seeing he had the power to end the contest by voting for Mr. PENNINGTON, patriotically came forward and assured the Republicans that on the first ballot, to-morrow, he too would cast his vote for Mr. PENNINGTON, if Mr. DAVIS stood firm. He would have done so to-day had the Democrats allowed another ballot to be taken, but this they refused, as it was rumored that Mr. STALLWORTH, of Alabama, would arrive in the morning. We have already rumors as to the Chairmanship of several Committees—Mr. SHERMAN being placed at the head of the Committee of Ways and Means, and Mr. BURLINGAME the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The chances now are that Mr. FORNEY will be elected Clerk, as the Republicans will support him. Nothing is said of the other officers, and it will be difficult to oust the present Sergeant-at-Arms and Postmaster. The excitement was not so intense to-day about the Capitol, as it had partially exhausted itself yesterday. The crowd, too, was much diminished, although every available spot was occupied before the session opened. Many ladies were admitted on the floor again to-day. The Senate adjourned early, and Senators mingled freely in the fray. To-night, parties will rest quietly on their arms.

Mr. McLANE returns to Washington by orders from the Government here, that he may be present to explain and aid in the ratification of the Mexican Treaty. There was nothing demanding his attention at Vera Cruz.

Gen. CASS gives another grand reception this evening, and Secretary COBB gives one to-morrow evening.

Q.

From Another Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

The change of the Anti-Republican candidate for Speaker this morning broke the Southern alliance. Some of the South Americans treated Mr. McCLERNAND badly. Nearly all of the South Carolina Democrats acted worse. Another ballot to-morrow will make Mr. PENNINGTON Speaker. Further delay or defeat is scarcely within the chapter of accidents. Mr. SMITH, of North Carolina, in withdrawing, spoke with emphasis and in good taste. He was warmly congratulated when he had finished. The vote of Mr. WINTER DAVIS for Mr. PENNINGTON caused profound sensation. It was more than neutralized by Messrs. BRIGGS and RIGGS, who voted for McCLERNAND. The various speeches in explanation, and the ballot, consumed three hours. A second ballot to-night was opposed by Mr. WINSLOW, the leader on the Democratic side, but without full consultation. It is now said he acted on request of Messrs. BRIGGS and RIGGS, who did not want to change their votes at present.

The defeat of Mr. SHERMAN is construed here as damaging Mr. SEWARD for the Chicago nomination. The friends of CAMERON and BATES, if not preferring PENNINGTON, expect to benefit by his election.

It is whispered that Mr. WINTER DAVIS will favor the Pennsylvanian.

The Secretary of the Treasury expects to disburse $6,000,000 from the Sub-Treasury a few days after the organization of the House.

N.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

A communication was received from the Commissioner of Patents, transmitting the meteorological observations for 1859, which he thought of sufficient interest to be printed. Referred.

Mr. IVERSON, of Georgia, (Dem.,) introduced a bill to carry out the provisions of the fifteenth article of the treaty with Mexico.

Mr. FITCH, of Indiana, (Dem.,) introduced a resolution to print 15,000 extra copies of the President's Message and accompanying documents. Adopted.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) asked to be excused from serving on the Committee on Private Land Claims. Granted.

Mr. DOUGLAS' resolution was called up, and Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, (Dem.,) spoke.

Mr. HUNTER said Mr. DOUGLAS' resolution in itself was a commentary on the times. It was a resolution to repress civil war founded upon an actual case of outbreak. He enumerated the different kinds of products and labor of the different sections of the Union. The labor of the South is not in rivalry with the labor of the North. The Union is not a collection of hostile, but of subsidiary interests. The foreign exports of the South amount to $200,000,000, and the freights of them are from 7 to 8 per cent. of that amount. He went into statistics to show how greatly the North is benefited by the products of the South, in the carrying them to foreign and domestic markets and manufacturing them. Four to five millions of Northern people are sustained by these products, in manufacturing and navigating interests. Heavy duties have been laid in past times to protect American manufactures. The location of the United States Bank at the North contributed to hasten the concentration of commercial power there. The action of the South is naturally conservative. Its interests lead it to economy in the administration of the Government. The South never asked one dollar of protection except a few sugar planters, who constituted but a small portion of the Southern people. He referred to the assaults on the South by the North, viz.: the Missouri Restriction, the abuse of the right of petition in asking the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and the suppression of the Slave-trade between the States. The latter was necessary for the moral and physical improvement of the negro, as it carried him by natural law to a climate better suited to him. He next referred to the Personal Liberty Laws of the Northern States, the higher law doctrine, the nomination by the same party, in the House, of an indorser of the Helper Book, etc. He now asked what was the end aimed at by the Republicans unless it was the abolition of Slavery in the States. He pointed out the evils resulting from Emancipation;—general decay at the South—vessels rotting at the wharves in the North, and manufactures stopping. Her own interests ought to induce the North to change her policy. The effect was to invite the South to secede. It had been said here that the North could coerce the Southern States into submission. How could they hold them? As conquered provinces? Would not that necessitate an entire change of the Constitution? He argued to show the thing impracticable. There was not a respectable form of civilization that ever existed which was not originally based on the institution of Slavery. Without it this Continent could not have been opened up. Take the States of South America. Any one would see that only Brazil, which had retained Slavery, had prospered. Slavery was necessary in new countries. The happiest relation for the negro was that of master and slave. He defended Slavery on the abstract ground of right. The honest course of the North, if it could not carry out the provisions of the Constitution, was to propose a separation. He believed there might be a confederacy formed which might preserve some of the benefits of the Union, and avoid the conscientious scruples of the North. It might be necessary to form three or four smaller Unions, bound by looser bonds, and pledged to resist foreign encroachment; but he believed there was no necessity for this. There was no necessary collision between the interests of the sections. He claimed the right of the South to carry its institutions into the Territories, and extend its social system. He denied that the political power of the North was lessened by the extension of Slavery. If there was an irrepressible hostility between the social systems of the North and the South, the sooner they separated the better. But he believed there was no such antagonism, and analyzed the social systems of the two sections to sustain his view. The experiment at the North of combining free labor with universal suffrage had so far succeeded that he hoped it would succeed; but it was still an experiment, and had not yet sustained the severe trial of when a redundant population should press upon the means of subsistence. Mr. HUNTER then alluded to the dangers likely to result, in free society, from a collision between capital and labor. All the evils denounced as incidental to Slavery were to be found under the system of voluntary service. Free society being an experiment, why should the territories be kept open only to that and shut against Slavery, which had been proved to be stable? He argued to show that the condition of the white man has been improved by contact with Slavery. In conclusion, he asked, if there was no irrepressible conflict, why keep up agitation? If the Constitution were faithfully carried out, there would be no difficulty. He spoke of the vast progress and glory of this country, and the evils to result from its dissolution. He trusted that the noble band of Northern Democrats, and the conservative elements, would unite to preserve the Union. He did not despair of the Union, but said that if the Republicans succeeded and refused to administer the Government according to the Constitution, the South would not hesitate a moment to take care of herself. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

The galleries are as densely crowded as yesterday. The excitement to-day is not so intense, nor is the floor encumbered with as many unprivileged persons.

On motion of Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) there was a call of the House. It appeared that the following gentlemen were absent: Messrs. Boyce, Stallworth, Brown of Kentucky, Sickles, Kunkle, Somes, and Clark B. Cochrane. The two last are Republicans.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved that the House proceed to vote for a Speaker *viva voce*.

Mr. WINSLOW, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) submitted that the motion was not in order, pending the proceedings under the call of the House.

Mr. SHERMAN insisted that it was the duty of the Clerk to put the question on his motion.

Mr. BOCOCK, of Virginia, (Dem.,) in order to gain time for the absentees to arrive, moved to adjourn. Negatived.

The House proceeded to vote.

Mr. SMITH, of North Carolina, (Am.,) rose, when there were cries of "Sit down," "Order." Quiet being restored, that gentleman said:

Mr. Clerk, I cannot find language adequate to convey to the members of this body my deep sense of obligation to the honorable gentlemen of the various political organizations constituting this House, for the honor which they have endeavored to confer upon me, by placing me in the chair, and entrusting me with the high and important responsibility of presiding over this body. When I recollect how much of self-sacrifice must have been incurred, how much gentlemen have given up in the patriotic effort to concentrate the votes of this House on some individual who stood on national and broad comprehensive ground, and when I remember that I, myself, with a name unknown to fame, now making my entry on this floor for the first time, have received the honor of so large a vote as was conferred on me, I shall only say I shall cherish the kindness during the residue of my official term, and while a member of this body, and carry with me into the shade of private life, when my public service shall have ended, a grateful and abiding sense of the deep obligation under which gentlemen have placed me. But without intention now, as this is not the proper occasion to go into any matters of detail, I will here take the liberty of saying that I am satisfied that the presentation of my name longer before this body would not contribute toward the success or wishes of those gentlemen who have so cordially and steadily sustained me. I therefore beg leave, before another ballot is taken, to withdraw my name as a candidate before this body, and to say that I hope that the indications which are now presenting themselves may be the harbingers of the return of good will among all the States of the Confederacy, and that in preserving intact and inviolate the Constitution we may find the guarantee of the rights of every part of our Confederacy, in our glorious and blessed Union, perpetuated to the remotest period of time. [Applause.]

Mr. SMITH, at the conclusion of his remarks, was privately congratulated by many of his friends.

Impatient cries from the Republican side of "Call the roll."

Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, (Dem.,) said there had been a combination of various elements of the House with the view of securing for Speaker a man of national and conservative character. The Democrats, he trusted, have a name for liberality and readiness for any sacrifice which the present condition of the country requires. When the name of the gentleman from North Carolina, (Mr. SMITH,) though differing with the great body of the Democrats, was presented, they supported him, satisfied that his purpose was to maintain the Constitution and the integrity of the Government. They voted for him on Friday, and thrice yesterday. They were now satisfied he could receive no more votes. In presenting the name of another gentleman they thought they have a right to expect that those differing in political sentiment from him would make a sacrifice of their personal and political preferences, in order to secure the election of a conservative national man as Speaker of the House. If eighty Democrats were willing to make those sacrifices, they did not think it unjust that the twenty-odd Americans should now do likewise. It was not essential that they should vote for a Southern Democrat. As a mere matter of policy, Southern Democrats have patriotism enough to elevate themselves above party prejudices, and strengthen the hands and hold up the arms of those in the Free States where the great battle of Constitutional rights is to be fought. Animated by purposes like this, and actuated by such sentiments, and with a full understanding it is impossible that the political opinions of all men can be accommodated, we should nominate another gentleman, one who would preside with honor and dignity to himself and to the satisfaction of the House. He therefore nominated Mr. McCLERNAND, of Illinois.

Mr. HILL, of Georgia, (Dem.,) remarked that justice to himself and those he represented required him to say that Mr. SMITH was presented to the House by the Southern Americans, as their candidate, in deference to the views of the Democratic Party. If it was the object of that side of the House to make an election for the purpose of defeating the Republican candidate, it would have been at least wise to have consulted with the Southern Opposition as to what member of the Democratic Party would best combine their support. So far as he had been advised, there was no approach to that party for their counsel. He disclaimed throwing any firebrand, but justice required him to state here that the principles held by some of the Democrats on the important subject of Slavery in the Territories were quite as obnoxious to him as many of his peculiar views on Americanism were to them, Without intending to interrogate any gentleman, he distinctly announced that he could not cast his vote for Speaker for any one who entertains the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty as applied to the Territories of the United States. There were Democrats for whom he could vote. He could name a number of them. He would say to his American friends he should vote for the distinguished gentleman from Virginia, (MILLSON,) although he knew that gentleman did not so desire.

Mr. ETHERIDGE, of Tennessee, (Am.,) regarded the result of the vote as a foregone conclusion. He felt no particular interest whatever as to the record, so far as it might affect him at home. He had been somewhat passive in the hands of others, and had this to say—when he made up his mind to vote for a Democrat he had never been able to discover any remarkable difference between gentlemen on that side. [Laughter.] He thought when he voted for one of that party he honored him. They might not think so now, but the time would come when they would look upon it with satisfaction. When the necessity should arise for voting for a Democrat, without being offensive, he might say, in surrendering his individuality in doing so, he might vote for the meanest of the crew. In his district were the Whig, the Democratic, and the thinking party, and it was rather the last-named that he (ETHERIDGE) represented. The intelligent portion of his party in Tennessee believe Mr. DOUGLAS to be consistent from a local necessity, growing out of the step he made in 1854, when he became the leader in the legislative measures which resulted in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Mr. DOUGLAS never avoided the responsibility or skulked the responsibility for that act. All the noise and confusion in the South will be found to mean nothing when the Charleston Convention meet, but the complaints of a few postmasters, newspaper editors and active politicians. When the nomination will be made, on his birthday, there will not be found twenty Democrats who will not swear that they were not original Douglas men. [Laughter.] In voting for SMITH, he did not see any virtue on the part of the Democrats. They sweat drops of blood. [Laughter.] If an artist had desired to have an original subject, he could have found it in this scenery of human agony. All the features of the Northwest Democrats were expressive of this fact.

Mr. NIBLACK, of Indiana, (Dem.,) replied, if he could withdraw his vote from Mr. SMITH he would not do it. He voted for that gentleman deliberately, and took all the consequences.

Mr. CLARK, of New-York, said so did he. [Laughter.]

Mr. ETHERIDGE replied that his friend from New-York has been on a probation of six weeks.

Mr. CLARK—I thought the gentleman alluded to the Northern Democracy.

Mr. ETHERIDGE said he might refer to JOHN COCHRANE, who suffered some in voting for SMITH. [Laughter.]

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.,) said he knew his friend meant nothing unkind. The gentleman had been acting the part of the Good Samaritan, pouring oil into our gaping wounds—[laughter]—wounds received in behalf of our common country. He respected the manly steel of the gentleman, but every blow aimed at the Democracy had been warded off, and it stood manlike in its colossal strength. [Laughter.] While he had seen the prospect of coming defeat, as foreshadowed by his friend from Tennessee, we had sat here more firmly impressed with the principles which had upheld him thus far, and if he should fall it would be with the greater pleasure that he should be able to wrap around him the mantle of Democracy. [Laughter.] He felt no agony, not a ripple of disturbance, when he cast his vote for Mr. SMITH, and if his friend from Tennessee construed the expression of his countenance into one of distress, he would recommend that his friend cast out the beam from his own eye before he attempted to see the mote in the eye of the Democracy. [Laughter.]

Mr. ETHERIDGE replied that the position of the gentleman illustrated the truth of the old saying that, "whatever a man attempts to do he does awkwardly, and that whatever a woman does she does gracefully." He thought the gentleman illustrated another truth. It is said "afflictions though they seem severe are oft in mercy sent," and as to the gentleman's course in 1848, it might be added in continuation of the stanza, "they stopped the prodigal's career and caused him to repent." [Laughter.] Mr. ETHERIDGE said he was not persuading anybody one way or the other. He was claiming justice and fair dealing. His heart was in generous sympathy with those who in Illinois drew the sword against Executive power.

Mr. NOEL, of Missouri, (Dem.,) expressed the hope that his friend from Tennessee would not try to get up a difficulty among the Democrats.

Mr. ETHERIDGE—My friend will excuse me for not believing that I am trying to create a storm. My sympathies are with Mr. DOUGLAS, and, of course, they are with Mr. McCLERNAND. Was not the latter one of those who triumphed when the battle against Executive power was fought and won?

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, (Dem.,) remarked that Mr. McCLERNAND was elected to fill a vacancy.

Mr. ETHERIDGE replied that did not matter. He was a political friend of DOUGLAS.

Mr. NOEL said something which was not heard.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) called him to order.

Mr. ETHERIDGE remarked that he would not have said one word but for Mr. HILL, who interposed an objection. He thought the Americans ought to defer a great deal to DOUGLAS in this emergency.

Mr. REAGAN simply asked to do an act of justice to himself, against what seemed to be an insidious and unjust attack. It had been charged here that the American Party had not been consulted as to the name which the Democrats should present. When Mr. SMITH was nominated a different spectacle was presented. Eighty Democrats joined themselves to the twenty-three Southern Americans, and voted thus four times in the effort to elect a Speaker. They had a right to expect some sort of return from that organization. But they were met with the suggestion of another name by the gentleman from Georgia, (HILL,) and then another member of the American Party sought to produce discord and collision between the different shades of political opinion. He repeated that Democrats had a right to expect more manly and generous conduct. An artful allusion was made that the presentation of the name of McCLERNAND might have some connection with the Presidential election. The object was, by nominating Mr. McCLERNAND to unite on him all the conservative elements. If he (REAGAN) had been controlled by any particular Presidential preferences, he would not have voted for Mr. BOTELER, Mr. MAYNARD or Mr. SMITH, of North Carolina, whose political opinions differed from his own.

Mr. MILLSON, of Virginia, rose to second most cordially the nomination of Mr. McCLERNAND, and to express his earnest and deep regret that there was not more unanimity in his support among members of the House who had hitherto opposed the Republican candidate, and which recent events had given them some right to expect. In supporting Mr. McCLERNAND he was not committing himself to every political doctrine the gentleman entertains. He was not voting in the line of politics. There were no two things in the material or spiritual world exactly alike. There might be resemblance, but never identity. And it might as confidently be said no two minds are alike. The gentleman who occupies the chair is not the representative of the House, but remains the representative of his constituents, and makes no surrender of his political opinions by occupying that position. It is only as the organ of the House, and it is only as Speaker that he is responsible to the House.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Dem.,) said he was a Western Democrat, and had voted for Mr. SMITH for reasons which he stated on Friday, without embarrassment and without reluctance. He had so voted again yesterday. There was nothing of agony in it so far as he was concerned. He regretted that Mr. SMITH had not been elected. He should be glad to see him elected yet. But when Mr. SMITH stood upon the roll the elected Speaker of this House, there were two members who did exhibit an agony such as PARRHASIUS desired to paint—the member from Pennsylvania (MORRIS) and the gentleman from Tennessee (ETHERIDGE.) The spear had pierced the side of the latter, and there had come forth, he would not say what. As to his (ETHEREDGE'S) prophecy, that the result of the next ballot was a foregone conclusion, he (VALLANDIGHAM) was not so sure of that. He remembered that Mr. CORWIN had said he would vote for Mr. SHERMAN "till Gabriel blowed his last trump," and that Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, had declared that "the Republicans would adhere to Mr. SHERMAN till the crack of doom." The canon of prophecy had closed.

Mr. HILL made further explanations why he could not vote for Mr. McCLERNAND.

Cries of "Call the roll" loudly repeated from the Republican side.

Mr. MOREHEAD, of Pennsylvania (Rep.,) congratulated the House and the country on the fact that hey were now ready to proceed to the election of a Speaker. They were informed at an early day of the session that there was to be a smoking out process before such an election. He thought the smoking out process had been pretty effectually gone through with to-day. (Laughter.)

Renewed cries of "Call the roll!"

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, (Dem.,) acknowledged that he did make that assertion, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania now felt the effect of it. His resolution has had its effect, at least so far that no indorser of the sentiments of HELPER's book can be Speaker of this House. He wished to tell an anecdote, which even the gentleman would enjoy. He had heard of a hunter who went turkey hunting; he found the turkey on the top of a high tree; he fired, and the bird fell, but got up and run, with one wing broken; the hunter failed to secure the game, but, said he, "I have one consolation—you will have to roost lower the remainder of your life." [Laughter.]

The roll was proceeded with.

When the name of Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, was called, he voted for Mr. PENNINGTON. This was greeted with more than usually loud and prolonged hisses and applause.

Mr. BURNETT quickly rose, expressing his pain and regret at such manifestations. If, he said, we intend to represent the American character and to legislate, may I not appeal to the House to put a stop to such exhibitions?

Mr. SHERMAN said that he and his Republican friends concurred with Mr. BURNETT, and asked whether the first manifestations of applause had not heretofore been commenced on the Democratic side. He, however, censured no one, and hoped that every member would for the future refrain from such exhibitions.

Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) during the vote said, with reference to Mr. ETHERIDGE's remarks, that he (FLORENCE) had no agony for the course he had pursued in voting for Mr. SMITH, who was a conservative and national man. He (FLORENCE) was a Democrat proper, and acted from convictions of right and a proper sense of responsibility.

Mr. HARDEMAN, of Georgia, (Am.) repeated what he had said formerly, that when a conservative man could be elected by his vote he would give it; but he now saw a portion of the Democracy refuse to vote for Mr. McCLERNAND. Under these circumstances he voted for Mr. MILLSON.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, (Dem.) said that in voting for Mr. McCLERNAND he indorsed the manly and patriotic course of the Northern Democracy since the contest commenced. When he voted for an individual he did not stop to inquire into his sentiments, nor indorse all the political opinions he entertained. He spoke of Mr. McCLERNAND as a sound, national, conservative man, of the highest order of intelligence, capacity and purity.

Mr. LANDRUM, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) concurred in the views just expressed.

Mr. LEACH, of North Carolina, (American,) said he would vote for any man to defeat the Republican organization. While repudiating Squatter Sovereignty, he would vote for Mr. McCLERNAND, and if the Democratic Party in a mass would come to his support, they could elect him.

Mr. MALLORY, of Tennessee, (Am.,) said that the choice of candidates was as a choice between the typhus fever and the small pox. [Laughter.] He had pledged his vote for the candidate on the Democratic side whenever it could be made to appear that his vote would elect him, and he would do this whenever he saw the Democrats concentrating their votes. If the hour of death had arrived he preferred to die among his kindred. He had always stood on American soil and hoped in God to die there, if die he must—but for the sake of the living he was willing to go upon foreign soil, if his Democratic friends would allow him this figurative expression. He repeated, he preferred dying among his friends and kindred, and hearing in his expiring moments his native pibroch. He voted for Mr. GILMER.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, (Am.,) would not give his vote as in the contemplation of death. It was important they should organize as soon as possible and commence their legislative duties. While not indorsing Mr. McCLERNARD's political opinions, he voted for that gentleman.

Mr. MOORE, of Kentucky, (Am.,) had said he would not vote for a Douglas Democrat. It had been remarked that it was better not to vow at all than vow and not perform, and also that a bad promise was better in the breach than in the performance. He was in this condition: he did not feel at liberty to revoke what he had heretofore said. He did not like to vote for Mr. McCLERNAND unless the necessity was forced on him, and until that necessity should arise he would vote for Mr. SMITH, of North Carolina.

Mr. NOEL said when he was called to perform public duty he did not wait for necessity. When he saw what was right, he trusted he had the high moral courage to perform it. While he differed from Mr. McCLERNAND on some political questions, he felt it his duty to vote for him. He would not inquire whether his vote would elect him or not. Like JACKSON, he took the responsibility.

Mr. SINGLETON, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) could not hesitate between the candidates, and in order to defeat the Republicans he voted for Mr. McCLERNAND.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, (Dem.,) also explained his vote, and alluded to Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, who voted for Mr. PENNINGTON, as being joined to his idols.

Mr. SMITH, of North Carolina, said that Mr. McCLERNAND, in voting for him, did not compromise any political opinion, nor did he (SMITH) in voting for Mr. McCLERNAND. The gentleman should not excel him in his patriotism.

Mr. STEWART, of Maryland, (Dem.,) in giving his views, said that he understood that Mr. PENNINGTON was in the Convention that nominated FREMONT.

Mr. ADRAIN, of New-Jersey, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) said that he was not.

Mr. STEWART (resuming) said he then understood from the organ of Mr. PENNINGTON that the latter voted for FREMONT.

Mr. ADRAIN disclaimed being Mr. PENNINGTON's organ. He did not know how Mr. PENNINGTON voted.

Renewed cries of "Call the roll."

Mr. VANCE, of North Carolina, (Am.) said that Mr. McCLERNAND and his friends had voted for the American candidate, and should not his (VANCE's) political friends reciprocate? A Southern Slaveholder (DAVIS, of Maryland,) had to-day landed himself in the bosom of the Black Republican Party—why could they not sacrifice, then, so small a thing as party prejudice? Without equivocation, straight along and straight-out, he voted for Mr. McCLERNAND. (Applause.)

Mr. WHITELY, of Delaware, (Dem.)—Without a why or wherefore, I vote for Mr. McCLERNAND.

Mr. ASHMORE, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) said that at first he declined to vote, his object being to ascertain how certain gentlemen would cast their votes. He could vote without knowing or caring to know what politics Mr. McCLERNARD sustains or supports. He made an earnest appeal to his friends to rally under the Democratic banner. If they were to go down, let it be under that same flag. It had been boastfully said on the other side that that flag trails in the dust, but it is the Republican flag that trails there to-day. We have broken the back of JOHN SHERMAN, the indorser of the Helper book, if we have not broken his leg. If we do not elect on this trial, the Black Republicans will on the next.

Mr. SIMMS, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) said the vote for Mr. McCLERNAND was for his country, above all allegiance to party. It was now in the power of the Democrats to decide the contest in favor of Mr. McCLERNAND with the aid of the Southern Americans. He had voted for candidates of the latter, and was not mean and cowardly enough to skulk from the responsibility.

Mr. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, (Dem.,) was one of those who had not yet cast their votes. He belonged to the most extreme wing of Southern politicians. He did not indorse the opinions of every man he had voted for, and voted for McCLERNAND on the strength of information he then held in his hand.

The result was announced:

Whole number of members present	233
Necessary to a choice	117
Mr. Pennington of New-Jersey, (Rep.)	116
Mr. McClernand of Illinois, (Dem.)	91
Scattering	26

VOTE IN DETAIL.

For Mr. Pennington, of New-Jersey—Messrs. Adams of Massachusetts, Adrain, Aldrich, Alley, Ashley, Babbit, Beale, Bingham, Blair, Blake, Brayton, Buffington, Burlingame, Burnham, Burroughs, Butterfield, Campbell, Carey, Carter, Case, Colfax, Conkling, Corwin, Covode, Curtis, Davis of Maryland, Dawes, Delano, Duell, Dunn, Edgerton, Edwards, Elliott, Ely, Farnsworth, Fenton, Ferry, Foster, Frank, French, Gooch, Graham, Grow, Gurley, Hale, Hall, Haskin, Helmick, Hickman, Hoard, Humphrey, Hutchins, Irvine, Junkin, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of Illinois, Kenyon, Kilgore, Killinger, Leach of Michigan, Lee, Longnecker, Loomis, Lovejoy, Marston, McKean, McKnight, McPherson, Morehead, Morrill, Morse, Millward, Morris of Pennsylvania, Nixon, Olin, Palmer, Perry, Pettit, Porter, Potter, Pottle, Reynolds, Rice, Robinson of Rhode Island, Royce, Schwartz, Sedgwick, Somes, Spaulding, Spinner, Stanton, Stevens, Scranton, Sherman, Stratton, Stewart of Pennsylvania, Tappan, Thayer, Theaker, Tompkins, Train, Trimble, Vandever, Van Wyck, Verree, Wade, Waldron, Walton, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Maine, Wells, Wilson, Windom, Woodruff, Wood.

For McClernand, of Illinois—Messrs. Allen, Anderson of Missouri, Ashmore, Avery, Barksdale, Barr, Barrett, Bocock, Boteler, Bouligny, Branch, Briggs, Bristow, Burch, Burnett, Horace F. Clark, Clark of Missouri, Clemens, Cobb, John Cochrane, Cooper, Cox, Craige of N. Carolina, Craig of Missouri, Crawford, Davidson, Davis of Indiana, Davis of Mississippi, Dejarnette, Dimmick, Edmunson, English, Florence, Fauke, Garnett, Gartrell, Hamilton, Harris of Virginia, Hawkins, Hindman, Holman, Houston, Howard, Hughes, Jackson, Jenkins, Jones, Kunkel, Lamar, Landrum, Larabee, Leake, Logan, Love, Martin of Ohio, Martin of Virginia, Maynard, McClay, McRae, Milson, Montgomery, Morris of Illinois, Nelson, Niblack, Noell, Pendleton, Payton, Phelps, Pryor, Reagan, Riggs, Robinson of Illinois, Ruffin, Rust, Scott, Sickles, Sims, Singleton, Smith of North Carolina, Smith of Virginia, Stephenson, Stewart of Maryland, Stout, Taylor, Thomas, Underwood, Vallandigham, Vance, Whitely, Winslow, Woodson, Wright.

For Mr. Gilmer—Messrs. Anderson and Adams of Kentucky, Harris of Maryland, Mallory and Webster—5.

For Mr. McQueen—Messrs. Bonham Clopton, Curry, Corwin, Miles, Moore of Alabama and Pugh—6.

For Mr. Millson—Messrs. Hardeman, Hill, Nelson, Quarles, Stokes and Hatton—6.

For Mr. Vallandigham—Mr. Boyce.

For Mr. Taylor—Mr. Brabson.

For Mr. H. F. Clark—Mr. Etheridge.

For Mr. Clemens—Mr. Gilmer.

For Mr. Bocock—Mr. Leach of North Carolina.

For Mr. Pugh—Mr. McQueen.

For Mr. Smith, of N. C.—Mr. Moore of Kentucky.

For Mr. Miles—Mr. Keitt.

For Mr. Phelps—Mr. McClernand.

Mr. WINSLOW moved to adjourn.

Mr. ENGLISH moved that the House again proceed to vote.

Mr. FLORENCE said that they had better adjourn, and reminded the Republicans of the fact that the Democrats last Friday consented to adjourn at their pressing request.

The House, by a large majority, refused to adjourn.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to proceed to another vote.

Mr. FLORENCE moved to adjourn till day after to-morrow.

Mr. MORRIS, of Pennsylvania, (Ind.,) understood these motions were to prevent the election of a Speaker.

Mr. BURNETT moved to adjourn.

Mr. GARNETT, of Virginia, (Dem.) asked to be excused from voting.

M. FLORENCE demanded the Yeas and Nays.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) called attention to the fact that the floor had been occupied nearly all day by gentlemen on the other side.

Mr. GARNETT replied, reminding Mr. COLFAX that on Friday Messrs. CURTIS and STANTON took the responsibility of an adjournment; those gentlemen then saying that the Republicans were distracted, and wanted time for consultation, which the Democrats accorded.

Mr. COLFAX rejoined, that on that occasion the House was in favor of adjournment, while to-day a large majority was opposed to it.

Mr. STANTON said no good could come from this struggle. He, as an individual, was willing to reciprocate the courtesy extended by the Democrats on Friday, and would take the responsibility of the delay of organization.

Another motion was here made to adjourn.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep.) to the Democrats—If we adjourn now, will you consent to vote to-morrow without debate?

The greatest possible confusion now existed. Gentlemen in every direction, with hats in their hands, were ready to leave the hall.

Mr. BURNETT—We are not now ready to vote. When you, on Friday, said you were not ready, we consented to adjourn. We tell you frankly you can't have a vote to-night, but that you can to-morrow, after a preliminary vote for all of the House to see that all our friends are here.

This proposition was generally acceeded to, and the House adjourned.

THE FLOOR FROM THE GALLERIES.

A Field Day in the House of Representatives.

The Scene, with Sketches of the Leading Actors.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 30, 1860.

The most intense excitement pervaded all ranks and classes this morning—those outside political circles confidently betting, by apples and heavier stakes, that a Speaker would be elected to-day; while the insiders indulged in sagacious winks and shoulder-shruggings—shaking their heads, taking all the bets offered, uttering oracularly, "We'll see," and predicting that the Republicans would either abandon SHERMAN or fillibuster against a vote.

The result was, that all avenues, stairways and lobbies leading towards the House, were crowded to excess at an early hour this morning, and your correspondent, wishing to find a parallel to the excitement, must go back to those halcyon days in New-York when PHINEAS T. BARNUM advertised those three great natural curiosities: The play of "Mazeppa," with a real horse; the "Nymph of the Cataract," with real water, and that surprising female child with a real head growing at the end of her neck.

But here—before the jabber and clack on the floor begins—let the position of matters on last Friday be explained, and more especially—as concerning your City—the course pursued by JOHN COCHRANE, who has fallen under ignorant censure for delaying the organization. This is an unfounded charge, the very reverse of truth, as may be seen from the following statement.

The so-called People's-men of Pennsylvania, who voted for WM. N. H. SMITH, of North Carolina, were acting in bad faith, and with a deliberate purpose of embittering the Southern Opposition against the Democrats, to a point at which the South Americans would have some pretext for joining in a vote to obtain the Plurality Rule. The game was, that enough People's Republicans should vote with the Americans to elect a National man Speaker, provided the Northern Democrats joined their Southern brethren in voting for him.

In order to prevent this consummation, one of the Pennsylvania Republicans took care to represent Mr. SMITH as a Know-Nothing—a representation false in itself, but which the position of the candidate gave him no means of repudiating. This impression, had it been permitted to prevail, would have driven off Allen, Cox, Vallandigham and Pendleton of Ohio, Morris of Illinois, Holman and Davis of Indiana, and Barr of New-York. It was to clear away this error, in the most public manner, and so enable these gentlemen to vote for North-Carolina SMITH, that Mr. COCHRANE took the floor and fairly raised the issue, which the Pennsylvania men had only wished to suggest.

Mr. COCHRANE, as I am informed, prepared a series of questions relative to the position of the candidate, which he handed to WM. N. H. SMITH's next friend, and of which the following is a copy:

"Does he (meaning the inchoate Speaker SMITH,) disavow hostility to, and proscription of, the rights and privileges of adopted citizens and aliens?" Answer, "He does."

"Is he the member of any American Lodge or a subscriber to the peculiar principles which characterize the American Party?" Answer, "He is not."

"Was he elected a Representative to this Congress on the Old Line Whig Platform, and does he hold himself the representative of such principles?" Answer, "He does."

This political catechism having thus been answered by the great SMITH's Congressional god-father, the document itself, with the answers thereupon inscribed, was submitted to the inspection of the party wishing baptism in the National Democratic Church; and he, as rumor hath it—a veracious rumor—nodded his head, wagged his tongue, moved his lips, and gave all other hearty signs of assent to the various propositions. Thus fortified, Mr. COCHRANE withdrew his objections, voted for the candidate, and was followed in so doing by Messrs. BARR, COX, VALLANDIGHAM, MORRIS and PENDLETON. The fact is that Mr. SMITH, of North Carolina, is an old-line Clay and Webster Whig—one elected on a national platform of simple opposition to JAMES BUCHANAN—a Whig of very conservative views, and one who refused to vote for SCOTT on the ground of certain Freesoil objections.

Personally, this last illustrious vindicator of the Smith name is a middle-aged man, of about middle height, with silver-gray hair and whiskers; regular and handsome features; dark hazel eyes; great breadth of brow, with no particular height; sharp and pointed lower face; a brown complexion, and skin perfectly free from wrinkles. He looks like one who labors moderately as a lawyer, but without allowing his cases to take hold of his feelings; it would seem as if he could sleep well, after losing either a cause or the Speakership. In manner, he is extremely affable and well-bred—a silken texture of man, with occasional shot-gleams of genial and courtier-like graces. The present is his first session in Congress, as report hath it; but his reputation as a lawyer in North Carolina fully justifies his promotion. He bears all the external traits of a good-tempered and firm nature; one who would not be likely to kick a cat lying on the hearth-rug, even on returning home cold from Court, after a vexatious day, and with dinner not ready.

At noon to-day, as I write, the House presents a strangely exciting and crowded scene. The ladies' gallery, in theatrical phrase, was a bumper-benefit—the pink and golden currents overflowing in all directions—flooding the grave Diplomatic gallery with Senatorial and Congressional crinoline; running down over the floor in billowy torrents of silk; foaming with gaily-hued bubbles of bonnets into the male department, and rustling with irresistible penetration into the reportorial cockloft. Outside the bar on the floor, brilliant semi-circles of beauty spread their embroidered skirts over unlimited space. Each sofa is a little court—a central matron-queen with marriageable daughters to right and left, and dozens of solemn Representatives standing on guard around the treasures. Under the wings of these feminine butterflies, dozens and hundreds of male wasps have gained admission to the floor. Every one who ought not to be there, has made it his special business to be in attendance. Even the members are pushed from their seats by the awkward brothers of graceful sisters, the gawky sons of delightful mothers, the tedious and useless husbands of positively fascinating wives. All is confusion and conversation, compliments and outside pressure. The doors of the galleries are blocked up with solid masses of humanity—tier above tier—solid walls of faces without any perceptible bodies—a wedge of heads and eyes—a palpitating, anxious, overheated mass of men; all pressing and crowding on those in front, and vigorously protesting and objurgating against those who press on them from behind.

But it is now noon, and business attempts to begin amidst the hubbub. The Clerk reads prayers, and thereupon instantly the white-headed THOMAS G. DAVIDSON, of Louisiana, rises and moves that all except members and those entitled to the floor be instructed to withdraw! This is a bombshell into the heart of the silken circles, and a thousand small bonnets are petulantly tossed back—a thousand noses of the average prettiness are indignantly elevated, and two thousand lips of the same kind whisper "the monster" with more or less of acerbity. There is a flutter and evident inclination to flight all round the sofas, but apprehension is calmed for the moment, when the chivalrous SHERRARD CLEMENS, of Virginia, rises and moves as an amendment that the ladies present on the floor be excepted from the excluding resolution. Many hundred fans wave approbation on this, and smiles are lavished on the maimed hero who does battle on one leg for the insulted assemblage of womanhood. Not to be outdone in generosity, the crinolines order off all their awkward brothers, gawky sons, and tediously useless husbands. The residuum of outsiders on the floor is now purely feminine and femininely pure.

But the battle is not to be gained so easily, and WM. SMITH of Virginia here rises to say some words, not audible amid the confusion. Perhaps he pleads pathetically for the fair one who enlivened his Christmas speech with trinal goblets of egg-nogg; perhaps he may be reflecting injuriously on her presence—as Eve might have complained of the serpent through whose temptation came the fall from Grace.

In like manner BURTON CRAIGE, of North Carolina, rises and makes some non-intelligible remarks. He has a gray head, and probably "the current in his pulse is tame and humble;" very likely it waits upon his judgment, and his judgment may be for expelling the intruders. The pouting lips and tossing bonnets appear to favor this presumption. Hereupon BENJAMIN STANTON, of Ohio, rises to make a little Republican female capital; he supports the amendment of SHERRARD CLEMENS, and is himself supported in doing so by CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, and DAVID KILGORE of Indiana—at least, the approving female pantomime gives this idea countenance. The bonnets all nod gently forward; the indignant fans cease to flutter; and a lady to the right of the Clerk's chair, whose little miracle of a foot was recently withdrawn from observation, has again allowed that rosetted extremity to peep out from beneath her embroidered skirt.

But the war of crinoline is renewed by THOMAS C. THEAKER, of Ohio, and HENRY C. BURNETT, of Kentucky—the latter insisting, with stoical fortitude, that the doorkeepers shall discharge their duty, and turn out all without exception! BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, and MUSCOE R. H. GARNETT, of Virginia, join in the same salic demand. CURTIS, of Iowa, gets on his feet and snarls out an apology for the intrusion—DANIEL C. DE JARNETTE, of Virginia, protesting that the assemblage is "not a House, but a mob of men and women." Terrible sensation on this among the bonnets: elderly prim ladies begin to gather up their shawls over their shoulders with very angular jerks; young and blushing ladies look unutterable things—fan themselves and grow red—fan themselves a little more, and grow white; they begin to button their gloves with nervous eagerness, and are muttering rosy vows that no Congressman shall have their hands for the lancers during the balance of the season.

Here the bewildered Clerk begins hammering with his mallet and calling for the ayes and nays. Dozens of men everywhere are shouting various views—ringing high and clear above all, the voice of Extra-WILLIAM of Virginia being heard, possibly attempting to replead the cause of that fair, that chaste and inexpressive she, whose fatal good-nature—which he forgives—lured and pleasantly misled him into the great egg-nogg dilemma.

But hark! the cry is Astur—or rather ASHMORE; and the great JOHN D. of that ilk—ASHMORE, of South Carolina, comes down with a whole bottle full of rhetorical spiders which he lets loose in the neighborhood of the petticoats. He demands either that the ladies on the floor be cleared out, or that the floor be thrown open to all ladies—this spider, of the *reductio ad absurdum* kind, producing an immense sensation on the understandings of the assailed and now belligerent ribbons. Skirts rustle in all directions as they are somewhat venomously gathered up; that little miracle of a rosetted foot is permanently withdrawn from its star engagement. The younger ladies half rise from their seats, but are restrained by the firmer—not to say older, matrons. There is hope yet on the Republican side; and for the very good reason that the Republicans desire delay, and this lady-question is therefore a godsend.

Pound, pound, goes the Clerk with his mallet; "Mr. Clerk, Mr. Clerk, Mr. Clerk," cry a dozen effervescing orators, all trying to obtain the floor together. At length COCHRANE, of New-York, gets up and demands to be informed "What is the business before this House?" In reply, JAMES A. STEWART, of Maryland, starts to his feet, and talks. Well, he talks something: but nothing can be heard up here. The ladies in the galleries around us take part with their sisters on the floor: they rustle and radiate indignation: it is a Congressional Lucknow we have beneath us, wherein every female participant is a JESSIE BROWN, defending woman's rights against the terrible male Sepoys who clamor and howl for the surrender of—belcagured citadel—exclusive possession of the floor.

Matters at length culminate to a crisis, when JOHN D. ASHMORE opens his second bottle of rhetorical spiders, allowing the hideous little things to crawl directly towards the horrified female benches. There is a general stampede towards the cloak-rooms and doors—the flying fair ones casting Parthian glances as they retire—some going out for good and all, to mark their indignation; and others seeking refuge in the cloak and smoking-rooms under the galleries, wherein they (so to speak) barricade themselves, and offer a level front of artillery against all in broadcloth who approach them.

Now, the course of Mr. ASHMORE might be explained if he were old and ugly—if he were an Italian counter tenor, or seemed in other respects to lack those chivalrous emotions which are the boast of his State. But the recording pen of history must testify that ASHMORE is comely, though somewhat atrabilious of visage; a black-haired, black-eyed, dark-bearded man, somewhere in the neighborhood of thirty-five, and with regular classic features, which have all the ordinary indications of good breeding, cultivation and refinement. No doubt he may have been jilted in his younger days, which is one supposition; or he may have been of that inflammable, knight-errant material which can never judge calmly or act dispassionately, when under the influence of beauty, which is another supposition; and, between these two, let the ladies judge.

JOHN H. KELLINGER, of Pennsylvania, then moved that "all gentlemen not entitled to the floor, be excluded"—a motion which seemed leveled by the speaker's eye against Mr. ROBERT TYLER, who was very active in the button-holing and political-mesmerizing business amongst the Pennsylvania delegation. Again all order was lost: but, finally, on motion of STEWART, of Maryland, who looks a good deal like a temperate "Abbot of Misrule," or old-fashioned monk with a shaved cowl, the roll-call was declared in order, and was, thereupon, proceeded with. This over, it was found that BROWNE and STALLWORTH, Democrats, and CLARK B. COCHRANE, Republican, were absent without pairs. Whereupon, CHAS. H. VAN WYCK, of New-York, rose and demanded of the generosity of Democrats that a pair should be given to the absent Republican. Mr. VAN WYCK a good deal resembles what Judge EDMONDS, of your City, must have been before age and Spiritualism had wrinkled his face into its present innumerable puckers. He has the same strong, square forehead, long straight nose, thin and rather hollow features, firm and straight mouth, brown hair, gray eyes, gold spectacles, and rather bilious complexion. He speaks well, and with good emphasis—gesticulating nothing, but pointing his remarks in their tone.

SYDENHAM MOORE, of Alabama, replies to him—a thin, nervously-organized man, with a very large upper part to his head, small features, large light-blue eyes, an irregular yellowish beard, light brown hair, and an upper lip which rather falls inward, as if the teeth beneath it were not of the usual size. Mr. MOORE is a man of conservative views, and high character amongst those who know him best. His voice is pitched in a rather high key, and is apt to become excited; but he talks to the point, and elicits from Mr. VAN WYCK that this appeal is more directly addressed to JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, who was paired during his recent sickness by various Republicans.

At this point there is a row in the male corner of the gallery opposite. Your correspondent knows nothing of what it is; but he sees a pair of boot-soles high in the air, and is rather under the impression that some man, attached to the boots in question, is being handed rather roughly out of the gallery, head downmost, by some of the law-and-order-loving citizens who inhabit that densely-packed region.

Order being partially restored, RUBEN DAVIS, of Mississippi—a most worthy gentleman—is heard pleading that CLARK B. COCHRANE, in his present condition, is "dead in the eye of the law," and that, therefore, the Republicans might as well "ask a live pair for a corpse." ALBERT G. JENKINS, of Green Bottom, Virginia, supports the same line of argument; and then JOHN COCHRANE replies, stating that, if necessary, he would have been "carried into the House on his bed." This over, WARREN WINSLOW moved for a *viva voce* vote—and then came the moment of deepest and most solemn interest in this contest.

JOHN SHERMAN, of Ohio, rose, and in a neat, courteous, forcible and well-tempered speech, withdrew his name from the struggle. A pin could be heard falling while he spoke. All necks were strained forward to their uttermost; and even the female captives in the cloak-rooms sallied out in timid little parties, unreproved by the swarthy ASHMORE who sat silent and listening in his seat. SHERMAN nominated no one, but sat down promising to explain his position on the Helper book at some future and calmer moment.

Well! the House has lost the chance of one good Speaker, but the country has been saved from a terrible agitation. The first vote now called, CHARLES F. ADAMS, of Massachusetts, shows that the Republicans mean to concentrate on WM. PENNINGTON, of New-Jersey—the "disabled seventy-four" of a former metaphor. He is not SHERMAN's peer by a long shot; but his election under the plurality rule can be easily accomplished at some early day.

And so—this Helper fight has been fought and won! The Republicans stand demoralized throughout the country, with sixty-five of their best men laboring under the ban of having indorsed a policy which has since been abandoned as treasonable. The telegraph will give you all other proceedings; and as it is now 3, and this letter already of unconscionable length, no more for to-day.

NOBODY.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

The Brooklyn Pumping Engine, Built by Messrs. Woodruff & Beach, Hartford, Conn.—Principles of the Cornish Engine.

The largest pumping-engine in the world has recently been put in operation in Brooklyn, and after a satisfactory test, has been accepted by the city. The next largest is the Leighwater engine, for draining the Harlaem Meer; in actual working power the Brooklyn engine exceeds it by 16 4-10 per cent.

The general character and location of the Brooklyn works are familiar to the public. The reservoir is in two apartments, having a joint water area of 26 acres; its contents, when full, is 160,000,000 gallons. It is connected with the city distribution by a three-feet main, five miles long.

The engine is of the Cornish class, but different in most of its details from previous examples of the class. It is *double-acting*, and works two single-acting pumps, and has a new valve movement and other novel features.

The steam cylinder is 90 inches in diameter, stroke ten feet; pumps 36 inches by 10 feet stroke; framing of cast iron, 26 feet high from the floor; beam cast-iron, 30 feet long, weighing 26 tons. The condenser is of the ordinary kind; the air-pump is double-acting. One pump is below the steam cylinder; its piston is worked by the steam-piston rod, descending, and connecting to a heavy cross-head, which serves as counter-weight and bumper, and is fitted with slides to work an equalizing weight of 20 tons, and consists of two quadrants or quarters of wheels, on a rock-shaft that vibrates 90 degrees, throwing the centre of gravity of the mass 45 degrees to either side. In the first half of the stroke this weight is raised so that its centre of gravity is over the rock shaft; in the last half of the stroke it descends on the other side, giving to the latest portion of the stroke the power that it had taken from the earliest portion, thus compensating for the effect of expansion of the steam. Diagrams of the pressure in the pump show a nearly equable pressure for the whole stroke.

The other end of the beam works the other pump. On the rod is a counter-weight of 20 tons which balances the steam piston, rod, links, cross-head, &c. An air-band, 8 feet diameter and 20 feet high, stands at this end of the frame; and braces from it sustain the end of the gallery.

The parallel motions are on Watts' plan. The links are long, and there is no perceptible inaccuracy in the movement of the piston-rods.

The air-pump rod is on the side next the pump. On the side next the cylinder is a rod which works a frame, in slides, traveling about 5 feet. Inside this frame are cams, which give half its movement to the valve rockshaft, the other half being given by a water cylinder and piston, whose valves are worked from the cams. The steam piston, through the bearer, thus closes the exhaust, and opens the water-valve, which determines the admission of steam for the next stroke. On the nice adjustment of the flow of water, from the main, into the cylinder, which completes the throw of the steam-valve rockshaft, depends the accuracy of the travel of the main piston, which is such that the bumper approaches within a quarter of an inch of its seat, yet very seldom touches.

The valves are balanced puppet, dropped by withdrawing a bolt; cut-off at ¼ to ½ stroke. The time of cutting off is determined by a right-and-left screw, easily adjusted while at work.

The steam and exhaust pipes are 20 inches and the valves 18 inches in diameter. Ten double strokes per minute is the usual speed. At this rate the motion is very accurate; no jar is produced that can be perceived by one standing in the gallery on a level with the beam.

The steam pressure in the boilers is 15 to 20 pounds. The height of lift of the water is 163 feet; the pulsation in the air-barrel is about 4 pounds. The discharge-pipe is 3 feet diameter and 3,400 feet long—to the reservoir.

The total weight of the engine, pumps, and all connected, is 450 tons.

The building is designed to hold four such engines. Another engine will soon be put in. It has two wings for boiler-rooms, each to accommodate six boilers, and below, one room for coal.

Three boilers are now set and at work. They are cylindrical, 30 feet long and 8 feet diameter. Each has two furnaces, and each furnace two flues 20 inches diameter and 20 feet long. Each boiler has 16 return flues, 8 inches diameter, below the furnace flues; and the smoke, after traversing these return flues, descends, and passes under the shell, on its way to the chimney.

The boilers are covered with felt, over which is cotton duck. Very little heat escapes—not enough to keep the room comfortable in Winter.

The workmanship is *good throughout*—no sensible leakage of steam, either from boilers, pipes or engine; and the action of the engine is almost theoretically perfect—no jar in stopping these ponderous masses; and the noise is merely that of the drop of the steam-valves. We often see steam-pumps of five-horse power that make more noise and jarring than are made by this enormous engine and its pumps.

As the peculiar principles of the Cornish engine are well illustrated in this example, it may be proper to mention them briefly, for the benefit of those who have occasion to use or design pumping engines.

First—The motion is slow—ten strokes per minute; the chief object is to seat the pump-valves gently; but the other moving parts are likewise benefited. The slow motion requires a large engine to do a given amount of work; and, as the momentum of the moving parts and the water equalize the motion, so as to admit of expansion to a great extent, and to avoid concussion, it is necessary that these parts should be heavy. It is for this reason that the counterweights, which might appropriately be called momentum-weights, are added to the weight of the beam, pistons, etc. And to complete the effect, we have the equalizing weight, which resists during the first half, and helps during the last half of the stroke. Such ponderous masses, which, in the early engines, were not easily avoidable, were, until WATT's time, detrimental to the action of engine. They caused the bumper to strike with violence at the end of the stroke, wasting the power that had been expended to generate the motion, and damaging the machine by the concussion. To relieve the engine from these evils, WATT cut off the power before the end of the stroke, leaving the motion to subside, so that it would cease at the proper point without concussion. He found that when the steam, instead of being admitted during the whole stroke as had been the practice, was cut off at the first quarter, the usual work was done and three-quarters of the steam was saved. In later engines working at higher pressure, the steam is cut off at one-sixth; and the moving masses are purposely made heavy, so that the strong steam may exert its power upon them without producing too much speed, and so that the speed produced may not too soon diminish in consequence of the weakness of the expanded steam. Thus the heavy masses serve the purpose which the heavy fly-wheel serves in the common engine—they equalize the speed, and prevent jerks and collisions. In the Brooklyn engine this is effected so fully that the bumper seldom touches, and seldom falls a quarter of an inch short, so that very little power is lost either by pounding the guard-block, or by loss of steam in the clearance between the piston and cylinder-head.

Second—The air-chamber of this engine has a very useful effect. The delivery-pipe being 3,400 feet long and 3 feet diameter, the weight of the mass of water flowing in it is 1,500,000 pounds, at the speed of 3½ feet per second. To stop this mass would require a power sufficient to lift 2,600,000 pounds, 1 foot high; it would not stop, but would continue to flow, drawing after it the water in the pump below the bucket, so that the valves would not drop into their seats at the proper time, but would strike violently after the commencement of the stroke. The elasticity of the air in the chamber reduces this evil, so that the beat is harmless. It has been still further reduced by placing in the air-chamber a diaphragm, having valves to allow a free upward movement of the air, but to throttle its return. This refinement eased the valves by retarding their descent; and by diminishing the pressure in the water-engine, which completes the throw of the steam valves, it caused a greater pause at the end of the stroke. But it wasted the power accumulated in the air by compression, and partially restrained by the throttling, to such extent that the mean pressure of steam had to be increased from 11,875 to 13,075 pounds per inch.

Third—There is an important distinction between the action of the Cornish engine and the crank and fly-wheel engine—which was among the plans proposed for these works. The crank gives to the piston a motion that does not accord with the easiest motion of the water; but the Cornish engine has its motion controlled by the flow, and the momentum of its parts, and thus it follows the water, without too much straining at one time and too little pressure at another. A long experience, in mines and other places, has established the Cornish principle as most favorable to the unrestrained flow of the water, on which economy of power depends, and to the smoothness of action, on which durability of the machinery depends.

Fourth—In this engine there is a novel arrangement of the pumps, which, the builders believe, contributes to the result they have attained. Each pump, 36 inches in diameter, is placed within a cylinder 54 inches in diameter. The buckets of the working-barrel are fitted with double-beat covers working on the pump-rods; and double-beat covers or valves are also fitted on the annular spaces between the working-barrel and the external cylinder. The lower 36-inch bucket delivers through the barrel above it, and also through the 54-inch barrel; and the upper bucket draws its charge through both a 36-inch and a 54-inch barrel. It is considered that this arrangement involves less friction than the ordinary arrangements.

A trial was made on the 12th to 14th of January, inst., which lasted 26 hours and 3 minutes, during which time 34,763 pounds of coal were burned, and 1,943,802 cubic feet of water were pumped to a height of 160 feet. The friction, leakage, &c., in the pumps and delivery-pipe were computed to raise the work to 1,999,349 cubic feet, lifted 170 feet high, which is equal to 21,243,083,040 pounds lifted one foot by 34,763 pounds of coal, or 611,083 pounds lifted one foot by one pound of coal.

The average duty of one of the Cornwall engines for three months was, 1,494,000 pounds of water lifted one foot by a pound of coal. The tests, however, had been made on a somewhat different basis—favorable to the Cornwall engine. The Brooklyn engine does more than the required duty, under less advantageous circumstances, and in many particulars is a decided improvement upon the old plans.

A subsequent capacity test showed the engine capable of delivering 15,532,066 gallons in twenty-four hours. The average speed was 10.29 strokes per minute. When the four engines are completed, the city may receive 62,000,000 gallons per day.

The Chief-Engineer of the Water Works is JAMES P. KIRKWOOD, Esq. SAMUEL MCELROY, Esq., is principal Assistant-Engineer of engine-house, pumping machinery and reservoir. Mr. WILLIAM WRIGHT, a mechanical engineer of well-known ingenuity, superintended the construction of the engine at the works of the builders, Messrs. WOODRUFF & BEACH, at Hartford, Conn.

Mr. FAIRBAIRN has calculated that the greatest clear span at which an iron tubular bridge would support its own weight, is between 1,800 and 2,000 feet.

The level of the water in the distributing reservoir in New-York is a little higher than the clock face on the City Hall tower.

Man Power is calculated at 3,300 lbs. raised a foot in a minute; horse-power at ten times as much, or 33,000 pounds raised a foot in a minute.

The large guns cast at Woolwich are allowed four days to cool.

RAILWAY ACCOUNTS.—The discrepancy in the New-York Central running and repair accounts, says the *Railway Times*, as reported by the company to the State Engineer, compared with that reported by the Master Mechanics to the Press, is 3·87 cents per mile run in the cost of fuel, and 1½ cents in locomotive repairs. Again, the number of engines in the last report was 211; the previous report stated that there were 218, and the equipment is valued at the same figure in both. Where has the $70,000 worth of property gone?

Iron spikes are rarely used on British railways, the rails having a chair at each sleeper, and the chairs being fastened by wooden tre-nails.

Heating the feed-water for locomotives by a part of the exhaust steam, is a branch of railway economy coming into extensive use. It has been deemed necessary to heat the water in tubes or vessels, with the other sides of which steam is brought into contact, and not by the direct contact of steam and water—one objection being that the oil coming from the cylinders with the steam would be carried with the feed into the boiler, and cause foaming and "priming," which is both dangerous and expensive. In England, however, the direct contact system has not proved objectionable.

Testing boilers by hydraulic pressure is not considered fair and satisfactory by many authorities, since it does not bring in the conditions of actual practice. Filling the boiler full of water, and expanding the water by heat is deemed both a better and an easier method.

The water-works just completed at Lyons, France, consist of an apparatus capable of filtering 5,500,000 gallons per day, three Cornish engines, 56 miles of pipes, 12 miles of sewers, and a cast-iron water-tower 199 feet high. The cost was 18 millions of dollars.

Photographing on stone, and printing from the stone, without subsequent drawing or engraving, or photolithotype, has been made quite successful by American artists, and is rapidly improving.

Chewing-gum enough to give a "cud" to 28 million people, was manufactured by one establishment in Jefferson Co., N. Y., in 6 months.

NEW SYSTEM OF RAILWAY TRACK.—The *Railway Review* proposes a plan which without excessive cost would possibly reduce track repairs, now some 25 cents per mile run by trains, to a mere nominal figure. The whole system of *superficial* track contradicts every idea of *permanent* way. Bridges and towers which in a thousand years have not settled as much as an ordinary rail-joint at each passage of a train, are placed at a depth which insures uniform support at all seasons. On the other hand, a railway is entirely on top of the ground. Its superficial foundations are at the mercy of frost and thaw, of rain and sun, of cold and heat. Each meteorological change alters their resistance, hardness and support. In this climate only two things can prevent the change from Summer to Winter, from practically destroying the permanence of our way—the first is a perfect filter of ballast, so fine that it will not be rigid, so coarse that it will not hold water by capillary attraction, so wide that the changes by frost at its edges will not affect its level, so deep that frost cannot affect the earth under it, and so securely founded on a solid earthwork that it will not settle or yield. The second is an absolutely water and frost proof covering over the foundation earthwork, which would effect the same results. And then, neither one would be permanent. The very jar of the superstructure would destroy them in time, and their cost would exceed that of a lasting, durable way. Now suppose we were to locate our superstructure on such foundations as we would build for bridges and cathedrals, not as to dimensions and amount of resistance or support, for that is not required, but as to permanence; suppose in localities where ground is soft, and timber not too expensive, we were to lay our rails on piles, driven far below the influence of frost and water, where they would remain for say a hundred years without yielding a hair's breadth; or suppose, where stone is more convenient, and the bottom adapted to it, the superstructure were laid upon suitable piers, similarly founded. There they would remain, without perennial tampering, packing and renewal, for the half century together. Want of elasticity is the first popular and professional objection. *Must* it be excluded because the *foundations* are permanent? If it is true that a certain and *the same* amount of elasticity are a necessary condition of a track which is not infinitely level—and we think this may be set down as a self-evident fact—then the attainment of the said uniform level through the means of a medium of *constantly varying elasticity*, viz., a superficial road-bed, is simply impossible. If we decide to have a uniformly elastic track, we may rest assured that we shall never derive the required quality from the road-bed, but only from a uniformly elastic medium, interposed between a perfectly rigid foundation and the rail. Therefore, perfect rigidity of foundation is not only unobjectionable, but it is a positive condition of a smooth and permanent way.

IMPROVED CITY RAILWAY.—Mr. F.H. BARTHOLOMEW, of this City, proposes a plan of city track which is, in many respects, valuable, giving a partial tram-way to, and but slightly discommoding ordinary traffic, besides answering every purpose as a railway. The rail is 4 inches wide, and flat on one side, with a projection on the other side, say ¾ inch high and 1¼ wide. One rail has the flat side up, forming a level continuation of the pavement. The projecting ridge of the other rail lies uppermost. The wheels have a double flange, or a groove in the "tread" instead of a projecting flange. So *one* wheel, by coming in contact with either side of the projecting top or ridge of the rail, keeps the car from going off either way, its companion wheel rolling on the flat rail opposite. The rails are, of course, reversible, the ridge of one, when it is worn out, being simply turned down, and that of the opposite rail being turned up. The wheels of both sides of a car are in use on both sides of the rails, alternately, in their up and down trips, and hence wear alike. The system is illustrated by engravings in the sixth number of the *Railway Review*.

OHIO MEN AND POLITICS.

A Real Union Meeting—Dr. Breckinridge on Breckinridge—Ohio Legislature—Its Doings and Foreshadowings—Preparation for the Feast.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

THE BEECHES, January, 1859.

You have been holding Union meetings at the North; and some of them, like that in Connecticut, have been literally disunion meetings; having divided themselves. We, in the West, you will have observed, hold *no* Union meetings. But now we are going to have a *Union* meeting worth all the rest put together. Three great States on the border, in the Great Valley, loving and respecting one another, will meet at Cincinnati by their representatives. Yes, Sir; the three Legislatures of Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee will meet at Cincinnati, and perhaps at Columbus. I was present when our Legislature promptly made provision for the occasion, and warmly entered into that best of Union meetings. Let me tell you, also, that no one responded more heartily to this meeting than those you look upon as Ultra-Republicans. Senator MONROE, of Oberlin, Lincoln County, raised his voice in handsome terms for this meeting. So did Senator GARFIELD, of Portage. No men are more true to this Union than Ohio Republicans; and yet the South has been taught, by infamous demagogues, that they were ready to make raid upon them with fire and sword! Let me give you a hint about a Union meeting. Let your Albany Legislature invite the Virginia Legislature to take supper with them in New-York. Then let the fire-eaters go back and threaten the Union, if they can. We understand these things out West better than you. Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee have stood shoulder to shoulder in many a stirring time; from the wars against Indians to that against Great Britain, from the battle of the Thames to that of Buena Vista. We shall stand together to the last; and if your little Atlantic slope thinks it can either break or impede the great chariot of the Union, you will find yourselves mistaken. We will hold you together with an iron grasp.

You have seen and read Dr. BRECKINRIDGE's lecture to his nephew. It is well and thoroughly done. The father of Dr. B. and the grandfather of JOHN C. was Senator from Kentucky, and belonged to the original Republican Party (for that was for many years the *official* name of the Democratic Party) and was an able man. He and HENRY CLAY believed that Kentucky never ought to have encouraged Slavery; Dr. BRECKINRIDGE adheres to the original doctrine; as thousands of others do in Kentucky. The TIMES will recollect that, over fifty years ago, Senator BRECKINRIDGE adopted the doctrine of JEFFERSON—that the United States Courts might become dangerous by usurpation; and that if so, it was in the power of Congress to repeal them. You will find the same idea in Dr. BRECKINRIDGE's letter; who denies and repudiates what is called the Dred Scott decision, in its political aspects. The lawyers are generally very much exercised, at the idea of meddling with the Supreme Court; but if that Court so far forgets itself as to make such another blunder, there are those alive who will see Congress reorganize that body, in such a way that there will be no more usurpation on the part of the Judiciary. The Legislature did not elect a United States Senator quite as soon as I anticipated. The postponement, however, was harmoniously made, and I have no doubt the election will be made the first week in February. The Legislature does not seem to have any very important matters before it. Economy is the order of the day. One rather conscious development of opinion and action I observe, which I should not have anticipated. The Democrats in power are much more liberal of money than the Republicans. I should have thought the contrary. The Democrats are more willing to sustain a liberal measure, and vote in a manly way to sustain a liberal policy than the Republicans. I mean in this State. In Congress, it may be otherwise. The Republicans of the Legislature have made an attack on several members, with no good reason, except that they allege economy. This is a good thing, and would be a very good thing it practiced by the United States Government. But we must choose between two things. We cannot sustain institutions for the public good and general welfare without paying money; and it is a great practical question where the true medium is. The Legislature appropriated $5,000 for the meeting of the several Legislatures, and even that met with some opposition.

The Chamber of Commerce in Cincinnati, and a meeting of citizens, have resolved to take proper measures to receive the Legislatures of Kentucky and Tennessee. So, I suppose, if they come, we shall have a jolly time of it. The Union will be hugged and kissed, and drank to, and fraternized with, and tossed about, and spouted forth, till the dear old thing will be wearied out. I hope they won't kill her with love. Luckily we have had a great grape crop, and, consequently, plenty of Catawba. "There is the mischief," (says a highly respectable critic on such things,) "these fellows will love the Union till they have drank too much." That is their business. It is ours to receive them with hospitality and kindness. I don't go to such affairs myself, but I have ever regarded with a friendly eye all the decent meetings held to promote the social and kindly feelings of neighbors, especially those who have been distant and jealous. If it is "distance lends enchantment to the view," it is also distance which often distorts our opinions and chills our feelings. We should compare notes with our distant neighbor; we should be put on our good behavior towards him; we should learn, by sight, that he is no dragon, and no fiend conspiring against us, but only a poor, frail, short-sighted mortal like ourselves; and we should lend him our hand, and smile, in all good things, through this vale of life.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

SINGULAR INCENDIARY ATTEMPT.—One of the cars of a freight train on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad was discovered to be on fire while coming up the road on Saturday night, and after some trouble it was found that the fire came from a barrel of "bottled beer," which disclosed, snugly fastened in the middle, what is called a "blow lamp," steadily burning, and surrounded with combustible material, thoroughly saturated with liquid tar. The fire had burnt through the side of the barrel, destroyed several bags of feed and a portion of a large box of clothing. The barrel was shipped at New-York, consigned to a firm in Greenwich, and it was probably the intention of the scoundrel to destroy the dépôt at the latter place; for, had the train been on time, it would have been left at that station, and the dépôt closed, probably, without the fire being discovered.

OUR SYSTEM OF CANALS.

The Past and Present Profit of the Erie Canal—Future Prospects—The Canals Fairly Paying their Way.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 20, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the remarks which are made from time to time upon the present condition and future prospects of the Erie Canal, there is exhibited a great want of knowledge respecting the actual business of the canals, and the changes which have taken place during the past ten or fifteen years in the business done upon them, and the causes for these changes. A large number and perhaps a majority of the people of the State believe in the truth of what they so often hear asserted, that the business of the canals is declining, that the day of their prosperity is past and that railroads will supersede them in the transportation of merchandise and produce. If they are asked respecting the statistics of canal business they can give you no other information than that there is a very great falling off in the receipts for tolls, and their conclusion is that this must be the result of a decreasing trade.

From an experience which extends over a period of more than twenty years, I can say in opposition to these generally received opinions that there has been no falling off in the business of the canals, that they have been worked to their utmost capacity every year, and the reduced receipts for tolls have resulted from the incapacity of the canal to do all the business which is offered. The press of freight and the crowd of boats has been so great, that, until recently, the rate of charges for freight has been doubled, and the time required for the movement of a boat between Albany and Buffalo has been increased from nine to fifteen and twenty days at certain seasons.

The weight of cargo which the boats on the old canal carried was about fifty tons. After all the locks had been enlarged the cargo was increased to seventy and eighty tons, which was considered a large load—some boats being able to carry seven hundred barrels flour.

The draught of water then allowed was *forty-two inches*, and this depth was all that boats were able to use during the whole progress of the enlargement (a period of twenty years) up to 1858, when, from the progress which by that time had been made in the enlargement, they were enabled to increase their draught to forty-eight inches, and their cargo to about one hundred and ten tons.

During the season just passed it has been again increased to about sixty inches, and the cargo to *two hundred tons*,—one canal-boat load being sufficient to load any ordinary coasting schooner. From five hundred barrels of flour in a boat on the old canal, the quantity has been increased to *twenty-two hundred barrels* upon the present unfinished canal.

These large cargoes were carried by the same boats which had previously for several years carried less than half the quantity, and which had been built in anticipation of the completion of the enlargement, and working under the disadvantages of increased cost of vessel and navigating expenses. In the same manner the canal itself was compelled each year to carry an increased load of debt without any increase in its capacity for business, and this was continued for nearly twenty years before any material addition could be made to the load which a boat could carry. Notwithstanding all this, the revenues continued increasing up to the year 1851, when they reached the sum of $3,700,000, with a tonnage of 3,582,000 tons. The rate of charges for tolls was then reduced, which brought down the next year's revenue to $3,174,000,—but with the tonnage increased to 3,863,000 tons, which at former rates of tolls would have given a revenue of $4,000,000. In 1858 the tolls were again largely and injudiciously reduced—having *one-third* taken off the rate on agricultural products, and *one-half* from the rate on merchandise.

The revenue of this year consequently ran down to $2,047,000, while the tonnage stood at 3,665,000 tons, being more than eighty thousand tons greater than in 1851, but a decrease of more than $1,600,000 in the revenue as compared with that year. This is a great falling off of income, but does not look very much like a decay of business. With the same rate of toll as charged the previous year the revenue would have been $2,750,000, and with the same rate as in 1851 it would have been nearly four millions.

The greatest amount of tolls was collected in 1851, since then there has been a falling off—*but not in the business or tonnage of the canals*, this has never fallen below that of 1851—excepting in the year 1857, and then it was in consequence of the shortness of the season and the numerous breaks which occurred from time to time during the Summer. This was the year of the ice freshet at Albany; the canal opened late and a portion of new work came into use for the first time, and the banks gave way several times during the season.

The commercial revulsion also checked business during the latter months of navigation. All these causes combined to reduce the tonnage of the year a little below that of 1851, but which it fully recovered the next year.

The canals have been worked under very great disadvantages since the enlargement was commenced, which has prevented any material increase in their business, by which the State has lost millions, and a heavy and unnecessary burden of taxation imposed upon the people and property of the State. The only period of the year in which any work could be done upon the locks or the canal bed was in the Spring previous to the commencement of navigation.

In order to enable this to be done the opening has always been delayed until about the first of May, when in most cases it could have taken place on the first of April, thereby losing one-seventh of the season of navigation, and turning large amounts of freight bound East and West upon other channels of transportation. The Pennsylvania canals generally open on the first of March, by which they have given them a season nearly one-third longer than our own. For nearly twenty years we had only the old narrow and shallow canal to use—permitting boats to draw only forty-two inches of water. Through such a small stream it was very difficult to draw a loaded boat, the boat displacing and pressing before it a large proportion of the volume of water, making the progress very slow and toilsome. The canal being crowded with boats prevented the free flow of the water and caused them frequently to ground. The consequence of this state of things was this—as the business of the country increased the price of freights rose to a very high rate. The charge from Buffalo to Albany being frequently four dollars per ton, besides the State charge for tolls, and sometimes even higher than this. The crowd of boats being so great rendered their movements very slow, so that instead of reaching Albany in eight or nine days they would frequently be fifteen or twenty days, and this particularly towards the close of the season, when shippers would be very anxious to have their cargoes delivered in the shortest possible time. The effect of high rates of freight and great length of time required to deliver a load, was to drive from the canal every kind of freight that would bear railroad charges for transportation, and this was just such articles as paid the highest rate of tolls to the State, leaving the more bulky and cheaper articles only for the canal.

It is these causes, and the delay in completing the enlargement that have reduced, not the business, but the revenues from the canals, and prevented that increase in their business which would have naturally taken place, and which will take place as soon as we can get to the full depth of seven feet. I feel perfectly safe in predicting that if we have this depth given us this year, that the year 1862 will give a tonnage of nearly or quite five millions, and a revenue of nearly four millions of dollars, without any material increase of tolls above their present rate.

It is a very common opinion that the canals cannot compete with railroads, because it is supposed that the roads have the advantage over them in time, and can deliver their freight more promptly. Let us examine the course of things, and see if railroads have this advantage. You have a cargo to send east or west. We will suppose the utmost convenience for loading and unloading. Your vessel discharges her cargo into the freight-house of the railroad; then they have to roll in their cars, and fill each one, when they are drawn out upon the track to wait for the making up of a train, which, after waiting until all the passenger trains are disposed of, then starts on its journey. If it be a double track it will not be impeded by trains from the opposite direction, but they must soon stop and wait for trains to pass that overtake them going in the same direction. They must also stop frequently for wood and water, and to change engines, so that the time is very uncertain when they will reach their destination. When they do this they must wait their turn to get into the freight-house to unload; then perhaps the freight is carted to some distant place for storage or shipment, at a great additional expense. But on the other hand, the unloading of the lake vessel is the loading of the canal-boat—she discharges directly into the boat, and as soon as this is accomplished, she is ready to start. When arrived at her destination she has the whole harbor before her, in which to accommodate the consignee in discharging. She can go alongside of any vessel, or be towed to any part of the wharves, and be unloaded in a very short time.

But with seven feet water in the canal there will come steam-towing, and there is very little doubt that an average speed of five miles an hour will be maintained, or two and a half days from Buffalo to Albany. The boats now propelled by steam are allowed to run six miles an hour; but a boat having one or two others in tow will not maintain that rate of speed. It is at once apparent that no railroad can compete with this time, to say nothing of the many incidental advantages which the boat has over the car, the saving in cartage, the damage from frequent handling, the greater ease and satisfaction with which the business can be done—all these will combine to give the canal the preference and superiority over the railroad. Let the enlargement be completed, and the canals will take care of themselves and the State too. They will soon pay for themselves, and pay the expenses of the State Government, and carry the produce of the State at a merely nominal rate of toll. It is not necessary to argue with those who contend that the State should create no debt for any internal improvements, but that such enterprises should pay their own way, and build themselves from their own surplus earnings. If such had been the reasoning of the men of former times, we should never have had the Erie Canal.

The falling off in revenue has been caused by unnecessary reductions in the rate of tolls and the inability of the canal to do all the business which offered. It has been pressed to its utmost capacity, and so much crowded that it required double the usual time for delivering a cargo, and forcing freights up to a very high rate and thereby driving all the best toll-paying freight off upon the railroads. Previous to 1851, the tolls averaged about one dollar per ton; since the last reduction the average is about fifty-five cents, which will account for the great decrease in revenue. While defending the canals, it is not necessary to depreciate the importance of the railroads. In order to protect the interests of the canals, it is not necessary to toll the roads nor to pass any *pro rata* freight bills. All the protection they want is to complete them. Give Erie Canal the full depth of water intended, and enable them to do all the business which offers, they will then defy all competition, by reducing the time from Buffalo to New-York two-thirds, and the rate of freight one-half.

SOUTHERN POLITICS.

The Agitation in Kentucky—O'Conor on Slavery Sustained by the Buchaniers—Their Inclination to the Reopening of the Slave Trade—But Kentucky still for the Union.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Jan. 23, 1860.

As Mr. RAYMOND remarked, in his Union speech at Albany, "Agitation on the one side creates and stimulates agitation on the other." We see this truth illustrated every day throughout the country. Our Buchaniers, however, do not care to recognize and respect it. They look for light and guidance to Mr. O'CONOR rather than to Mr. RAYMOND.

That lawyer's plea for the divinity of African Slavery pleases them mightily. They seem to fancy they can carry several non-slaveholding States on the strength of that plea! According to them, numerous intelligent minds, North and South, have undergone a revolution on the subject. Once benighted and illiberal opponents of Slavery, they are now its enlightened and liberal advocates. Now they deem it a social, and moral, and political blessing, which should have free course and be glorified. Its discussion has only strengthened it. Heretofore retiring and timid, it is now bold and forward. Kentucky, they hold, is more Pro-Slavery than ever. The Louisville *Courier* of to-day is their fit spokesman. Hear how their organ rolls:

"Slavery, which 25 years ago was on the defensive, is now on the aggressive; and hereafter, instead of restricting, the Southern States should aim to extend the benefits of the blessed institution to such Northern States as can profitably employ slave labor. To-day Slavery in Kentucky and the South is stronger than at any former period. The citizens of Kentucky should be permitted to purchase negroes wherever they may please, just like they purchase horses or mules. Instead of a law on our statute-books restricting the importation of slaves, there should rather be laws enacted encouraging it. Kentucky, indeed the entire South, is now suffering for the lack of laborers, and any law prohibiting their importation is certainly unwise and unstatesmanlike. We have no doubt the bill which has passed the House will promptly pass the Senate, and that hereafter Kentucky will be thrown open to the importation of slaves."

Of course, this is Kentucky sentiment. The *Courier* would have the country know that, on everything pertaining to Slavery, it is the mouthpiece of all Kentuckians, without distinction of party! Not so—only of our Buchaniers. Like Mr. MCRAE, of Mississippi, they tell us "the institution is not local, but federal and universal, national and christian, earthly and heavenly!" Extend and propagate, multiply and replenish it. Hasten the time when ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, will see his wish realized, and every family throughout the North be furnished with a slave! Some of our legislators, along with their revolutionized HALDEMAN, on these grounds and for these objects, appear to be inclining to the reopening of even the foreign slave-trade. But even our Buchanier sentiment, in general, does not yet look this way, and I cannot believe it ever will.

Certainly our Douglas men and Oppositionists don't. They can't be induced to wink at anything of the sort. As I understand them, they believe the foreign Slave-trade will never be appreciably revived while this Union remains, and they are for the Union now and always. The South herself, by herself, would hardly reopen it. With the Vice-President they would frown down any attempt to violate the laws of the Union, which prohibit it. They stand by the side of HOUSTON and REAGAN, of Texas, and WADE HAMPTON, of South Carolina. They insist that the South does not ask for a repeal of those laws, and should not. The Congress of these United States will never legalize the Slave-trade. Such a thing, in the present age, is a moral impossibility. The Slave-trade question is not a practical issue, and cannot dissolve the Union. It can only distract the South without benefiting her. Those are the South's worst enemies who are trying to raise it. The barbarous traffic would demoralize her slaves—disastrously infect her whole system of domestic Slavery as now existing.

This same ground of infection is urged against our Legislature's permitting the unrestricted importation of slaves from the other States. While the Southern demand is daily drawing off many most valuable slaves, we don't want their loss supplied by the vicious ones of Virginia or Maryland. Such alone, by the laws of trade, (more potent than the laws of politicians,) would be imported to take the place of those bought up for the Southern markets. The traders would accommodate even the tobacco-growing interests in Southern Kentucky, with only no-account blacks from other States—diseased and crippled, perhaps, and good for nothing but mischief. Our grain-growing and grazing interests, it is said, don't need any more of any kind. If imported slaves from Virginia would prove trifling and refractory, and set a bad example, how much more so poor savages from Africa! If Kentucky is bound to become eventually free from the exportation of slaves, whose place cannot be filled save by the refuse of Virginia, or the offscouring of Africa, imported at the cost and sacrifice of the Union, then let it become so!

Kentucky, in my judgment, is not going to consent to disunion for the sake of more slaves for herself or for any other State or Territory, and she has an abiding confidence that the North will stand by the slaveholding States in the maintenance of their *existing* domestic rights, free from all invasion or intrusion. And, before it is too late, she will do away with all Slavery agitation in her midst of the Buchanier order—so promotive of its equally deplorable opposite. This conservative spirit is well manifested by the Administration's opponents in the County of Barren.

They hail with pleasure the evidences afforded by your Union gatherings of the healthy Union sentiment in your section. With you, conservatives of New-York, they think the energies of the Federal Government should be directed to the accomplishment of something else than the perpetuation of Slavery agitation. They express themselves unwilling to believe that any considerable number of the Northern people at all approve the Brown raid. They are set against discord, sectional strife, disunion or secession in any form, North or South. They look to this Union as the only and last hope of civil and religious liberty. They regard disunion as the direst of evils, and declare that Kentucky will redress her wrongs inside the Union and not out of it. Accordingly they recommend to the nation's consideration the claims of Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN. Non-agitators and and Union-preservers, like him, BATES and BELL, GILMER, H. W. DAVIS, NELSON, STOKES, and ETHERIDGE, have and will have their hearty support.

Another and most gratifying evidence of the Union feeling in these parts, despite all agitation, is the fact that the Kentucky and Tennessee Legislatures will this week accept the hospitalities not only of Louisville, but of Cincinnati and the Legislature of Ohio. These friendly and cordial greetings will speak loudly for this Union's integrity and stability.

PONTIAC.

American Artists in Rome.

The Editorial Correspondence of the New-York *Albion*, dated at Rome, gives the following interesting account of the works of American artists:

"With a facility of adaptation, that seems to be the peculiar gift of my Western friends, Miss STEBBINS has taken her place suddenly among sculptors, and promises to earn rapidly for herself an enviable reputation. It might have been rashness, it might have been the inward consciousness of strength, that prompted her to launch at once upon a career. Many have tried to dispense with training and instruction, and have miserably failed. It will be—it is, otherwise with this lady. Untutored, unpracticed, she commenced modeling and chiseling, and has already executed in marble a pair of statuettes, twenty-eight inches in height, for Mr. HECKSHER, of New-York, which will be greatly admired when they are seen. The one is a sailor, the other a miner, intended to typify the industrial energies of the United States. Done to order, the order entailed uncommon difficulties. They were to be in the ordinary costume of our day; and, being intended for specific and narrow niches in a private residence, are of necessity constrained in action. Leading sculptors decline positively to sanction the innovating process, which declares that men and things may be represented as they really are, in the material which the mind habitually associates with everything and anything save reality. Mr. GIBSON would not undertake, at any price, the figure of a gentleman, garbed as gentlemen generally are in the year of Grace, 1859. Not so Miss STEBBINS. She has accepted the task, and has thoroughly well succeeded in showing that it was not a hopeless one.

Now for another rising American sculptor—for if I love to commune with the risen, it is of the rising that I incline to speak. Mr. STORY, a son of the famous jurist of that name, is at work upon a life-size and full-length Cleopatra, seated; which, in clay, is of exceeding promise. It is not Egypt's Queen, in the guise of a slight, delicate, thorough-bred, youthful beauty, of European face and form, such as pictorial Annuals and Illustrated Shakspeares introduce to us. Neither is it GUIDO's "inexpressive she," with the half acre of chalky bust, and the countenance that might belong to any fair woman of your acquaintance. On the contrary, it savors of the time and the place whereto the original belonged, and as it represents her brooding over her perplexities that thickened as her last hour approached, so is she mature in years—history telling us that she died at 39. In the face there is still a certain witchery, and no small voluptuousness; but the latter is redeemed by a something that brings the mystic Sphinx to one's remembrance, and aids one's immediate recognition of the appropriateness of the picturesque costume. These things are hard to describe in limited space; but it strikes me that Mr. STORY's *Cleopatra* is at once original and singularly felicitous.

And now for an American painter, rising fast and certain to rise high, to whom I turn with more pleasure, because his *début* in New-York, if such it might be called, did not lead me to believe that there was in him the abounding talent that he possesses. A reader or two may recollect, and some newspapers recorded, that in one of the recent exhibitions of the New-York Academy of Design a Mr. TERRY was named among the artists. The trifles he contributed were hung badly, and, to tell the truth, did not appear to merit a better fate. They were unnoticed, or abused. Yet the painter of them, so far as I am capable of forming a judgment, is destined to eminence, not comparatively but absolutely great. He has been a profound and painstaking student of the great Venetian school of color, and has certainly succeeded in mastering so much of the theory, that his practice is exquisite in its results. Mr. TERRY is much patronized, especially by English amateurs; and as he has many orders on hand at once, he adopts a plan, novel perhaps, but certainly convenient. He is painting seven or eight canvasses simultaneously; and all are similarly advanced. Finally, his success here is assured. I feel confident that his fame will also be assured among his countrymen at home, when they have an opportunity of judging what a stride he has taken in his profession."

FROM UTAH.

Troubles Among the Danites—Matters in Mormondom.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Utah Territory, Friday, Dec. 30, 1859.

On Christmas day the city was thrown into quite an unusual excitement by a fight among the Danites. BILL HICKMAN, their notorious leader, and LOT HUNTINGTON, who has heretofore figured as first lieutenant of the band, became engaged in a quarrel, in a house on Main-street, in regard to the division of their stolen property. From words they soon came to blows. HICKMAN drew his knife and attempted to stab HUNTINGTON, but he threw him off and retreated to the street, HICKMAN following him up. When they were both in the open air, HUNTINGTON drew his revolver and fired; the shot struck HICKMAN's watch and glanced downward, taking effect in the fleshy part of the thigh, inflicting a very severe if not a mortal wound. Several others of the party then drew their revolvers and commenced firing, some at HICKMAN, others at his antagonist. Some forty or fifty shots were fired in all, but no one was injured but the two leaders. HUNTINGTON received a slight flesh wound in his leg, but he stood his ground, though the odds were largely against him, until he had emptied two revolvers. He then retreated up the street, and took refuge in the house of one of the brethren. HICKMAN was carried home by his friends, and it is thought that his wound will prove fatal. This street fight assumes a greater air of importance when we reflect that the Danite band has always been regarded as the strong arm of the Mormon Church. It has been the instrument used to do the dirty work. When persons became obnoxious to the saintly authorities, the Church itself could cut them off from its immaculate body; but then a proper regard for the welfare of their souls required that they should be at once literally cut off before the iniquities of the Gentiles could contaminate them. Then the kind offices of the Danites were required to sever their windpipes. But their many bloody exploits are too familiar to the public to require recapitulation here. Though the Mormons have attempted to conceal their crimes, murder will out, and many of their bloody deeds have been recorded and published. Worldly interest is the only consideration that binds a large majority of the Mormons; and as HICKMAN's Danite band offered great inducements in the way of public plunder, its numbers were very large, and his power almost rivalled that of BRIGHAM himself, and hence a growing jealousy has for a long time existed, but they did not dare to cut him off from the church. He knew too much, and had too many desperadoes like himself under his control. But now that his wounds are likely to prove fatal, the wish universally expressed by the Mormons is that he should die, and it is rumored that they have even gone so far as to cut him off from the Church. This at once illustrates their readiness to take advantage of every circumstance, for, if HICKMAN dies, they not only get rid of him, but to the initiated it is a repudiation of his bloody crimes. The *Valley Tan* has not made one word of comment upon this fight. Great surprise has been expressed at its silence, but the editor assured me that such is the state of society here, and the character of the parties concerned such, that if he published any statements whatever in relation to the affair, his press would not only probably be destroyed but he himself would be in great danger of secret assassination. It is not necessary to make any comments upon such a state of society.

The Governor's Message has already reached the States. It was received very coldly by the brethren, and it is not presumed that the Legislature will pay any special regard to his suggestions. Nor does it please the Gentiles, though there is no feeling of disappointment on their part, for they did not expect much; they find no particular fault with that which he has said, but rather with what he has left unsaid.

RICHARD.

Suppression of Counterfeit Bank Bills.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

When I previously addressed you upon this subject, and to which you gave publicity in your impression of 23d inst., I had three parties in view as likely to be opposed to any alteration in our present form of currency, and those were: Bank-note engravers, dealers in uncurrent money, and the consanguineous tribe of counterfeiters, including paper-makers, engravers and utterers of spurious issues. That these views have not been wide of the mark, is proved by Mr. ORMSBY's letter in your impression of this date.

Mr. ORMSBY, being a Bank-note engraver, although professedly opposed to a uniformity of bank notes, nevertheless distinctly states that the American system of engraving, when submitted to the Bank of England, was rejected "as totally insecure," an objection the daily papers bear testimony to the sagacity of. Mr. ORMSBY further gives it as his opinion that a uniform system of note (omitting to notice the distinguishing indorsement thereon and the system of exchanges as now practiced by the New-York Banks, and which would be continued) would increase and not suppress counterfeit issues; or, in other words, he declares there is less difficulty in becoming sufficiently acquainted with the genuineness of 331 different forms and devices of notes than there is in becoming acquainted with only one form and device.

Upon such an opinion comment is wholly unnecessary. Another cause of objection to the uniformity of note, but, I suspect, the real one, is, Mr. ORMSBY's ingenuous remark that there is hardly a professional bank-note engraver in the country but would favor the plan of uniformity, "provided he could secure the job. *But you may rely upon it that all the unsuccessful ones would make such an exposé as would nip the project in the bud.*" By all means let us have the *exposé*: we should like to see it.

With respect to the remarks of "Experience" which also appear in your impression of this date, the allegation "that many counterfeits of Bank of England notes are made and circulated, but that little publicity is given to such cases," is most erroneous, as Englishmen and Americans who have resided in England for many years will bear me out in saying that an issue of spurious notes in England is positively a more rare occurrence than an eclipse of the sun. As "Experience" further declares "that the variety of notes now issued is in fact one of the best safeguards we have against counterfeits," I can only conclude that he either never reads the daily papers, or that he is in some way *specially interested* in maintaining the present system, covering, as it does, the operations of the counterfeiter and "bogus" Banker, to so enormous an extent that it would be difficult to find a daily journal which does not contain an account of spurious issues. If Mr. ORMSBY and "Experience" will only refer to the following remarks of the Superintendent of the Banking Department, in his report to the Legislature of the 3d inst., they will find it stated that "it is evident even to the casual reader of the daily papers, that counterfeiting and altering bank-notes is progressing with great rapidity," and "the fact that each Bank, or nearly so, has a different design for each note of the same denomination, makes the public more easily deceived."

In conclusion, I will merely reiterate that, with a system somewhat analagous to that of the Bank of England, as sketched in my communication in your impression of the 23d inst., spurious issues would be either greatly suppressed or altogether annihilated.

We have the experience of "the other side" to prove that a less-guarded system than the one I have suggested is effectual against spurious issues: why should there not be a similar result here? As I don't believe that any valid objection can be urged to the plan I have suggested, I may state that it is not my intention to notice any further communications on the subject, should such be made. I am, Sir,

Yours, faithfully,

THURSDAY, Jan. 26, 1860. MERCATOR.

A PLUCKY WOMAN—CORTINAS AND THE WIFE OF H. CLAY DAVIS.—The Austin (Texas) *State Gazette* of the 14th ult., has the following:

"We have dates from the Rio Grande to Jan. 2. On that evening CORTINAS was in the neighborhood of Comargo. He had two wounded officers with him. It is supposed by some that a man named ANTONIO GANTES or JANTES, is the real commander of the Mexicans, and that he acts in obedience to the orders of the Miramon party. It is said that CORTINAS left his camp near Brownsville because Gen. CARAVAJAL interfered with the supplies he was receiving from Matamoras. The rolls taken by our men in the battle at Rio Grande City have upon them the names of men residing in Mexico. It is supposed that CORTINAS will make his way down the country. While CORTINAS was at Rio Grande City, he called upon the lady of Capt. H. CLAY DAVIS. He informed her that he had orders to kill her husband on sight, but assured her of his intention not to molest herself or family. She replied with all the heroism of a Spartan woman, 'My husband has gone with a company of volunteers to help the people of Brownsville. You may be able to attack and kill him, but if you do, you will have to go home and tell your folks you had to fight for it! He told me to stay here when he left. It is our home, and I will stay in it while one brick is on top of another.' The little son of this heroine coming up at this moment, shouted: '*Viva Tejas y muera Cortina!*' ('Hurrah for Texas and death to Cortina.') The brigand chief laughed heartily and gave the boy a two bit piece."

The counterfeiter, Emerson, recently convicted at Newark, for counterfeiting, and sentenced to the State prison for a term of seven years, made a bold but unsuccessful attempt to escape from that institution early Friday morning. He had managed to dig several feet beneath his cell, and while operating upon the frozen earth of the yard outside, the noise was heard by one of the officers, who detected the prisoner in time to thwart him in his efforts to escape.

Emigration from Liverpool for 1859.

From the Liverpool Albion.

The official returns of the emigration from Liverpool during the year just closed have now been completed at the Government Office; and, although on comparison with the year preceding, the numbers in the aggregate do not appear to vary very materially, the variation in the tide of emigration to the different countries has been most marked. The total number of passengers "under the Act" who have taken their departure from the Mersey during the twelve months just elapsed have numbered (inclusive of cabin passengers) 68,035, against 70,466 in 1858, being a decrease of 2,441. During the past year, to the United States, 168 ships, of 286,960 tons, sailed, with 1,861 cabin and 47,137 steerage passengers "under the Act," against, in 1858, 167 ships, of 256,556 tons, with 1,446 cabin and 43,180 steerage passengers, being a falling off of about 300. In "short ships," not "under the Act," or submitted to Government inspection, 168 vessels sailed in 1859, with 5,203 cabin and 2,283 steerage passengers. These "short ships" include all travelers by the Cunard, Canadian and African mail steamers, &c. To Canada the departures numbered only three vessels "under the Act," of 2,359 tons, with 544 steerage passengers, against, in 1858, 7 ships of 8,027 tons, with 12 cabin and 1,934 steerage passengers. However, in 1859, "short ships" carried to the Canadian Provinces 1,958 cabin and 2,118 steerage passengers. To the Australian Colonies the greatest falling off has been exhibited, scarcely more than two-thirds the number of emigrants having left the Mersey during the past year. 52 ships, of 72,189 tons, sailed to Victoria, with 508 cabin and 9,883 steerage passengers, against, in 1858, 66 ships, of 90,868 tons, with 690 cabin and 15,662 steerage passengers. To Melbourne 18 "short ships" took their departure, with 32 cabin and 333 steerage passengers. To New South Wales 9 ships, of 10,154 tons, sailed with 4 cabin and 2,476 steerage passengers—the great proportion being Government emigrants (dispatched by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners,) against 9 vessels, of 9,579 tons, with a like number of cabin and 3,455 steerage passengers—being a slight improvement over 1858. Only 8 cabin passengers were conveyed to New South Wales in "short ships" during the year. To South Australia 3 ships, of 2,443 tons, were engaged in the conveyance of 1,052 Government emigrants, against, in 1858, 5 vessels, of 5,881 tons, with 1,991 passengers, also at the expense of the Emigration Commissioners. None carried out in "short ships." A feature which distinguishes last year's Liverpool emigration has been the dispatch of 6 vessels, of 6,704 tons, which carried out 104 cabin and 1,317 steerage passengers—the same number of sailings with passengers direct being heretofore unheard of. To the Cape of Good Hope the departures comprised 4 vessels, of 2,860 tons, with 7 cabin and 993 steerage passengers, against, in 1858, 6 ships, of 5,420 tons, with 10 cabin and 2,059 steerage passengers—the latter in both years being sent out at the colonial expense—the selections of the Commissioner in London, Hon. WILLIAM FIELD, 10 cabin passengers were, in addition, "short-shipped" to the Cape of Good Hope. To the East Indies 3 ships "under the Act" were dispatched during the second half of the past year, with 1,544 steerage passengers, all soldiers' wives and children, (which can hardly be classed as passengers,) and 13 "short ships" sailed with 96 cabin and 20 steerage passengers; the unfortunate *Accrington*, which has put into the Brazils with 65 deaths among the passengers, and captain and mate poisoned, was one of the former class. In addition to the foregoing, the following "short ships" have sailed during the year: To America, 35 ships, with 230 cabin and 38 steerage passengers; to Africa, 12 mail steamships carried 296 cabin passengers; to the West Indies, 5 vessels, with 39 cabin passengers; to New-Brunswick, 3 ships, with 31 cabin and 3 steerage passengers; to Nova Scotia, 1 cabin and 4 steerage passengers; to Prince Edward Island, 9 cabin passengers; and to China, 4 cabin passengers—making a grand total "under the Act" and "not under the Act" of 10,103 cabin and 71,652 steerage—81,755 passengers, or an average of nearly 7,000 souls per month sailing from Liverpool. With the exceptions of the melancholy losses of the *Royal Charter*, *Pomona*, *Indian*, &c., there have been no features calling for particular notice in glancing at the emigration for the year, which closes, as usual at this season, at almost its dullest point.

Macaulay's History.

LETTER FROM MR. SIDDONS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having had the honor of a personal acquaintance with Lord MACAULAY for some years, and an intimacy with his mother-in-law for many more, perhaps you will allow me to state that the reason of the long delay which has taken place in the publication of the two additional volumes of his History, is to be found in his conscientiousness. As he seldom liked to recall a syllable he had written, he was wont to elaborate the subject before he put pen to paper. He had, in a measure, prepared himself for the volume embracing the career of WILLIAM III., when Chevalier BUNSEN drew his attention to some remarkable documents in the archives of the Hague. He went to Holland to inspect them, and found much to induce him to alter his preconceived opinions. The translation of these papers, and MACAULAY's verifications of their accuracy, consumed some time; and before he could shape the whole story to suit his judgment, he was seized with the affection of the heart which obliged him to suspend his labors from time to time. Stooping made him cough, and coughing prostrated him. I have every reason to believe that the history will be completed by Mr. CHARLES TREVELYEN, the Governor of Madras, a man of enlarged mind and liberal views, who for twenty-five years was his constant associate, occupying the same house, and receiving the impress of MACAULAY's mind. The absence of Sir CHARLES in India may delay the work still longer, but there is no doubt of its ultimate accomplishment. Sir C. TREVELYEN is a powerful and original writer His letters in the London *Times*, under the signature of "Indophiles," published during the Indian mutiny, made a deep impression in England. It was through a series of similar letters, published in a Calcutta paper in 1833 and 1834, bearing the same signature, that Sir CHARLES brought his great talents and his enlightened views under the notice of Lord WILLIAM BENTINCK, the Governor-General, a friend to progress. His Lordship at once took TREVELYEN by the hand, and made him a Secretary to Government, and in that capacity he established intimacy with Lord MACAULAY, then a member of Council and a Law Commissioner. MACAULAY's Code was a grand mistake—right in principle, perhaps, but impossible of safe reduction to practice. It has tended much to prevent the settlement of independent planters and others in India. I have seen it stated that MACAULAY carried a fortune of £50,000 home with him. He never received so much as £30,000 during his whole tenure of office in India. He was certainly not very free in his expenditure in Calcutta, nor liberal of hospitalities, but he could not have spent less than £2,000 to £3,000 a year as a member of Council. Your obedient servant,

J. H. SIDDONS.

GRAMERCY PARK HOTEL, Monday, Jan. 30, 1860.

Who Attended Macaulay's Funeral.

Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 9, 1860.

There could not have been one thousand persons present in the Abbey to-day; and yet, small as that number seems, how few of our most conspicuous names in the Senate, in law, in literature, the arts, the sciences, were wanting! Standing on the altar steps, and looking on the south transept—diagonally divided by the barrier that separated the spectators from the grave, and so available for but half its narrow space—while waiting for the funeral procession to approach by the side door on the south side of the nave, one could not but be struck with the affluence of distinguished men present on this occasion.

Take that group of lawyers—one of many such—it comprises the thoughtful head of PAGE WOOD, in conversation with the Master of the Rolls; CHARLES AUSTIN, the greatest parliamentary counsel of our time; Lord CRANSWORTH and Mr. Justice WILLES. Within arm's length is the full-blown face of Mr. EDWIN JAMES, surmounted by a black velvet scull-cap—for the day is raw and the Abbey is chilling—and around him a half dozen of Queen's Counsel and Serjeants less known to fame, but all famous too.

And there is Baron VAN DE WEYER in eager talk with Mr. PANIZZI, the burly librarian of the British Museum; Dr. HAWTREY, Lord BROUGHTON, Lord MONTEAGLE and Lord BELPER; Prof. OWEN, Sir RODERICK MURCHISON, Mr. MARWIN, and Mr. CHAS. MANBY, Secretary of the Civil Engineer's Society; and at their elbows that worn-massive, almost grim face, seamed with lines of thought, and bronzed by an Indian sun, belongs to Sir JOHN LAWRENCE, who is in earnest talk with Lord STANLEY. And there is a group of members of Parliament—Mr. MASSEY, Mr. HARDCASTLE, Mr. BAINES, Mr. JOHN LOCKE, Mr. EWART, Mr. TITE, Mr. THOMSON HANKEY, and others too numerous to mention. Mr. MONCKTON MILNES, and Mr. CALDWELL are not in the transept; they have followed the funeral procession, and will accompany the coffin to its resting-place. There is the refined and studious face of GEORGE GROTE—conspicuous by his stature; and near him Rev. CHARLES MERIVALE, the historian of Rome, round-faced and sagacious-looking, and Mr. HENRY REEVE, editor of the *Edinburgh Review*. Those two stalwart sons of Anak overtopping the crowd by the head and broad shoulders are Mr. HIGGINS (the "Jacob Omnium" of the *Times*) and Mr. THACKERAY, conspicuous for his snow-white hair and kindly-sad face. I do not see Mr. DICKENS, but he must be in the crowd. CHARLES KNIGHT is here; his first visit, he tells his companions, to the Abbey for such a ceremonial since CANNING's funeral; and here are the great publishers, LONGMAN and MURRAY, and their brethren, BENTLEY, and PARKER, and CHAMBERS—mixed with the Academicians DYCE, WARD and COOKE. I see Baron MAROCHETTI scanning critically those strange vagaries of monumental sculpture, and thinking, perhaps, how different a use he would have made of the opportunities. And there are foreigners too—not a few—of all ranks and races—from such celebrities as Gen. KLAPKA and FERDINAND FREILIGRATH, to an unknown negro gentleman, who looks on reverently and alone, to the disgust, perhaps, of those Americans who edge away from his neighborhood. And, gathered near the altar rails, I see a group of the permanent civil servants of the Crown—the short round figure of Mr. HERMAN MERIVALE, Under Secretary for the Colonies, and the white head and stooping shoulders of Mr. WADDINGTON, Assistant Home Secretary, conspicuous among them. As a link between the civil service and literature, I may select Mr. TOM TAYLOR, whom I see in close conversation with the late and the present masters of Harrow—Dr. VAUGHAN and Mr. MONTAGUE BUTLER.

Both Boards of the City Council of Washington have taken the question of substituting steam fire-engines for the present Fire Department of that city, which is now rendered almost useless from the absence of the proper machines, into serious consideration. The one in the Aldermen provides for the purchase of a steam fire-engine, worth $3,000, two horses, and $800 worth of hose.

THE NEW POSTAL ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.—We learn that BENJAMIN FICKLIN, Esq., a gentleman connected with the business of Messrs. RUSSELL and MAJOR, the well-known Army contractors, left this city on Saturday last for the Far West, to establish an independent horse express across the Plains to California, which shall make the trip between the extreme points to which the magnetic telegraph now operates, in eight days; which, for the transmission of news, will enable parties in New-York and San Francisco to communicate with each other in that time, (eight days,) as the time required to communicate by telegraph between New York and St. Joseph, Mo., and, again, between San Francisco and Sacramento, will be inappreciable, of course. Between St. Joseph's and Salt Lake City, RUSSELL and MAJOR have stations every twenty-five miles, and between Salt Lake City and Sacramento, Mr. CHOPORING, the mail contractor, has stations the same distance apart. Mr. FICKLIN proposes to run the horse express weekly along the line of these two sets of stations. The distance between St. Joseph's and Sacramento is sixteen hundred miles, and it is proposed to make (with the express) two hundred miles in the twenty-four hours, traveling night and day. A hundred letters (embracing telegraph messages) paying $5 each will pay the expense of the trip; and the projectors of the enterprise feel very certain that its operations will commence in April next, with an average of quite that number of letters—which looks reasonable indeed. One of the best points in the affair is, that they do not propose to ask Government for pecuniary assistance; a new feature, indeed, in any such far Western enterprise.—*Washington Star.*

LAW REPORTS.

Murder Trial.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—SECOND DAY OF THE TRIAL OF JOHN CRUMMINS FOR THE MURDER OF DENNIS M'HENRY.

The trial of Crummins was resumed, yesterday, before Judge INGRAHAM. Counsel for defence contended, in his opening to the jury, that the wounds were given in self-defence.

Joanna McCarty, a smart little girl, examined by Mr. Abbott: I recollect the night of the affray; I served behind the bar; I saw the party come into the store; Dennis McHenry called for drinks and paid for them; Dennis said to me, "I know your father; he is a better man than the man who keeps this place." More drinks were called for and I served them, but they had not touched the drinks when Crummins came in; he told me to go to the back-room and take care of the baby; while there I heard McHenry say, "How much do I owe you?" Crummins replied, "You owe me enough, and all the rest of your family, but leave my store." McHenry asked again what he owed him, and Crummins said, "You owe me nothing if you leave my store; you have insulted my wife;" he said he would leave the store if he knew how much he owed; Crummins came to the back-room and took the musket; I did not see him use it; he put it back again, and I saw him (McHenry) out; I do not know what happened till I heard the window smash eight or ten minutes afterward; I went out to look, and a brick came near striking me and the child; I ran away, being afraid, and saw no more; on the Wednesday previous Crummins was out late with the musket, and the drill-room being shut up, he had to bring the musket home; that is all I know; I saw McHenry last Winter in the store many times.

To a Juror—I did not hear Crummins call for help.

Joseph Dunble examined by Mr. Abbott: I knew the deceased Dennis McHenry for about three months; his character was that of a very quarrelsome man; he was intemperate in his habits.

Cross-examined—He lived at No. 6 New Bowery, in the same building with me; I have seen him in his own place, and heard him fighting and quarreling with his wife and the girls; he once struck me without my speaking a word to him; his wife was very quarrelsome; she would get girls in, and then beat them to drive them out without paying their wages; she kicked one girl on a Sunday down stairs, and called her fearful names; I remonstrated with her, when she sent for her husband; he came and broke my door open with an axe, and struck me, calling me an "English son of a b—," and shouted, "Whoop for Garryowen;" his real name was Derry, or Darling; poor old man, he was sixty years old, and now he is dead.

Owen Sullivan, examined by Mr. Abbott: I have known the prisoner two years and a half; he was always, to my knowledge, a decent, peaceful man; I knew deceased about eight years; his general reputation was so bad that the generality of tradesmen would not associate with him.

Cross-examined—There was a bad-feeling between deceased and myself; he and I were both tailors.

Patrick Shannon, examined: Had heard McHenry abuse Mrs. Crummins in a very foul manner; he had a personal animosity towards the deceased and his wife. Other witnesses were produced by the defence to give prisoner a good character for peace and quietness, and the deceased a very bad character on the same ground.

Martha Jakes, Margaret Welford, Thomas Meehan, Patrick Rooney, William Ayers, William Cassidy and Thomas Welford, were examined for good character, and gave corroborative evidence.

Counsel for defence and prosecution then summed up, after which the Judge briefly charged the Jury. At a late hour last night they had not agreed upon a verdict

Interesting Habeas Corpus Case.

Application of John Simpson.—This was the return to a *habeas corpus* directed to Mrs. E. Oakes Smith, commanding her to produce the body of the daughter of the petitioner, Rosa Simpson, whom it was alleged she forcibly detained at No. 46 Stuyvesant-street. The petitioner, by his counsel, stated that about two years ago the child was sent into the employ of Mrs. Smith, for the sum of two dollars per month; that recently Mr. Smith, husband of the respondent, had made charges of vagrancy against the child, and had her sent to the House of Refuge by Justice Steers; that such charges were made to put the child into the hands of the Almshouse Governors, for the purpose of subsequently obtaining from their officers the care and custody of the child, by apprenticeship; that the child was detained against its will, and that Mrs. Smith was an improper person to have the care of the child.

Mr. Smith appeared in Court with the child, who is an intelligent little girl of about fourteen years of age, and stated to Justice LEONARD that he had not thought it necessary to retain counsel in so absurd a proceeding. He had supposed that, upon a personal statement of his own and an examination of the girl, the Court would be convinced that the charges in the petition were groundless, and he should be discharged from further attendance. Justice LEONARD stated that some return should be made to the writ, and asked Mr. Doyle, who was present, if he would not draw up a return for the respondent. Mr. Doyle consented, and in a few moments the return was made, setting forth that the child remained with the respondent of her own free will, and that she was there afforded a home and the care which she, being an orphan, could obtain nowhere else.

Mr. Doyle then stated that it was true as alleged, that the child had been sent to the House of Refuge upon the charge of vagrancy, preferred by Mr. Smith, and that after a suitable time for her reformation it had been proposed to adopt her and take her from that Institution. After some further discussion, the Court ordered that testimony be taken in the matter, and Mr. Smith retained Mr. Squires to act as his counsel upon the examination. The girl, however, was previously examined by the Court, and stated that she lived with the respondent of her own free will, and that she would rather remain with Mr. Smith's people than return to her relatives; she was well treated and comfortable where she was, and her father had no means for her support.

J. B. Tully for petitioner. Mr. Squires for respondent.

The Assets of a Liquor Dealer.

AN ASSIGNMENT TO PAY PENALTY.

The Application of John Kane.—The particulars of this case were given in the TIMES of the 28th inst.

The prisoner makes application to Judge DALY in the Common Pleas to be discharged from custody, under the fourteen-day act, upon making an assignment to such a person as the Court shall appoint for the benefit of the fund to which the penalties in such cases go.

The following are the entire assets of the applicant, which are duly set forth in his petition: "One gallon of gin, 50 empty bottles, 15 gallons of beer, 2 beds and bedding, 4 chairs, 2 small engravings, 1 table, 1 kettle, a stove, 7 cups and saucers; a tea-pot, sugar-bowl, and milk cup; 1 dozen plates, 7 knives and forks.

This he alleges to be a full and just statement of all his substance and effects, and upon an unconditional assignment thereof, he asks to be discharged from imprisonment, he having been in limbo about three weeks. The amount of his liability, penalty, costs and all, is $63 19.

The matter was formally postponed until Wednesday.

Wm. B. Aitkin, for petitioner; R. D. Holmes and Wm. McKeag, for Excise Commissioners.

The Havana Cigars Case.

José Traschieres vs. David M. Henriques and Thomas T. Ferris.—This is the suit brought to recover some $30,000 of cigars, consigned by plaintiff to defendants; and has been on trial in the Common Pleas before Judge BRADY. The particulars of the case were given in the TIMES of Jan. 28. On the plaintiff's counsel resting his case, the defendants' counsel moved to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that plaintiff had failed to make out his cause of action. The motion was granted by the Judge, as there appeared to be no proof to warrant the finding of fraud, either in the purchase of the goods by Henriques or in the subsequent transfer to Ferris.

Beebe, Dean and Donohue, for plaintiff; Callaghan and Miller, and D. D. Field, for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

BOSWORTH, J.—*The Hatters' Bank vs. Barnum*—Motion granted conditionally.

Samson vs. Bushe—Motion denied with $10 cost.

HOFFMAN, J.—*Bissell vs. Hamlin*—The order of Justice Woodruff was not void. The execution must be set aside with $5 costs.

Calendar.... WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 9, 4, 13, 14, 41, 44, 7, 2, 23, 31, 46, 8, 27, 29, 39, 37, 16, 22, 24, 38, 42.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 31, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 71 bbls. Ashes, 5,197 bbls. Flour, 9,109 bushels Wheat, 16,933 bushels Corn, 622 bushels Rye, 2,734 bushels Oats, 4,808 bushels Malt, 707 pkgs. Provisions, and 622 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 65 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 37½ for Pearls ₧ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to-day have been confined to small lots, including Maracaibo, at 12⅛c.@12¾c., and Rio at 12½c. ₧ lb. Stock of all kinds in first hands this morning, 70,364 packages, including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON, 1,020 bags and 31,000 mats Java, 29,149 bags Rio, 4,450 bags Ceylon, 2,431 bags Maracaibo, 504 bags Laguayra, 460 bags Jamaica, and 1,300 bags of other descriptions.

STOCK OF RIO.

	Bags.
Stock of Rio, Jan. 28, New-Orleans	50,000
Stock of Rio, Jan. 28, Baltimore	9,000
Stock of Rio, Jan. 31, New-York	29,149
Grand total	88,149

The stock here, this evening, as made up by Messrs. DOW, YOUNGS & Co., comprises 78,923 pkgs., including 1,076 bags and 32,100 mats Java, 33,149 bags Rio, 4,450 bags Ceylon, 3,326 bags Maracaibo, 2,500 mats Singapore, 1,212 mats Manilla, 520 bags Jamaica, and 500 bags Laguayra.

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand. Prices favor buyers. Sales 1,000 bales, including Middling Uplands, at 11⅛c.@11¼c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ₧ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is very quiet to day. The principal holders refuse to accept the prices generally offered by purchasers. Hence the current movements are restricted. Sales have been confined to 4,750 bbls., including superfine State at $4 90@$5, extra State at $5 15@$5 25; inferior to choice superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $4 85@$5; extra Iowa and Wisconsin, at $5 10@$6; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, at $5 15@$6 20; inferior extra Ohio at $5 40@$5 50; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 55@$5 70 ₧ bbl

Unsound Flour	$4 50	@$4 80
Superfine State	4 90	@ 5 00
Extra State	5 15	@ 5 25
Superfine Western	4 85	@ 5 00
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 10	@ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 15	@ 6 20
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 40	@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 55	@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 75	@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 35	@ 5 50
Extra Genesee	5 55	@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 50	@ 7 25

Southern Flour is quiet and depressed. Sales have been reported of 800 bbls., in lots, at $5 35@$5 65 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore and Brandywine, &c.; $5 70@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₧ bbl. Canadian sells slowly, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 40@$6 75 ₧ bbl. Rye Flour is salable and steady at $3 65@$4 45 for fine and superfine, ₧ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet at $3 70@$3 75 for Jersey, and $4 15 for Brandywine, ₧ bbl.

GRAIN—No important alteration has occurred in the market for Wheat, which is held above the views of buyers. We have heard of no considerable transactions. Corn is inactive at about previous prices. Sales 12,500 bushels, at 78c.@81c., chiefly at 78c.@80c. for white and yellow Jersey and Southern, ₧ bushel. Rye is in moderate request at 90c.@92c. ₧ bushel. Barley is dull and heavy. Oats are selling slowly, including Canada at 44c.@45c.; Western at 44c.@44½c.; State at 44c.@45c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 40c.@42c.; Southern at 38c.@41c., ₧ bushel. Mr. ED. BILL has prepared the following statement of the exports of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs from the Atlantic ports of the United States since Sept. 1, 1859:

TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

From	To Date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New-York	Jan. 27, 1860	176,214	386,483	—
New-Orleans	Jan. 20, 1860	4	—	—
Philadelphia	Jan. 18, 1860	3,956	54,984	—
Baltimore	Jan. 19, 1860	—	—	—
Boston	Jan. 20, 1860	733	—	—
Other Ports	Jan. 15, 1860	15	—	—
Total from Sept. 1, 1859		180,922	441,467	—
To about same period, 1858		85,731	412,425	319,352
To about same period, 1857		507,769	3,199,187	765,388
To about same period, 1856		692,241	6,501,204	2,514,684

TO THE CONTINENT.

From	To date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New-York	Jan. 3, 1860	23,205	—	75
Other Ports	Latest dates	2,769	—	—

HAY—Sales to-day 400 bales North River at 95c.@$1 15 ₧ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Have been in slack demand at drooping prices.

HOPS—New are selling, in lots, at 12c.@18c. ₧ lb.

IRON—Sales have been reported of 130 tons Scotch Pig at $25@$25 50 ₧ ton, usual terms.

LEAD—Is dull, and prices favor purchasers.

MOLASSES—Sales have been made of only small lots of Cuba at 28c. for Muscovado, and 24c.@25c. for Clayed, ₧ gallon.

Stock of Molasses in New-York, Feb. 1:

	1859.	1860.
Cuba, Muscovado, hhds	2,137	834
Cuba, Clayed, hhds	444	1,161
Porto Rico	214	165
Total, hhds	2,895	2,160
Total, bbls	1,038	5,784

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine has been in limited demand, having been stiffly held at $3 62½ ₧ 280 lbs. Week's receipts, 4,207 bbls. Estimated stock at the close, 6,000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has been in moderate request. Messrs. BARTON & STOCKER refer to depression and languor as having been the principal feature of the market, during the week. The closing quotations were 44@45c. per gallon. Week's receipts, 2,664 bbls. Estimated stock, 7,500 bbls. Tar has been lightly dealt in, closing at $2 25@$2 50 per bbl. Week's receipts, 518 bbls. Estimated stock, 3,500 bbls. Resin has attracted less attention, including common at $1 52½@$1 55, strained at $1 57½@$1 60 and No. 2 at $1 65@$1 90, all per 310 lbs., with No. 1 fair to fine, at $2 00@$4 50 per 280 lbs. Week's receipts of Resin, 22,366 bbls. Estimated stock of common, 20,000 bbls. Messrs. RICE & TURNER have prepared the annexed statement of the

Naval Store Trade of New-York, Jan. 1 to 31, 1860:

	Receipts.	Exports.
Crude Turpentine, bbls	6,446	4,410
Spirits Turpentine, bbls	8,326	3,430
Resin	38,291	20,802
Tar	3,488	601

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active, sales having been reported of 1,850 bbls., in lots, at $17 25@$17 31 for Old Mess; $18@$18 12½ for New Mess, here; $18 for New Mess deliverable at the option of the seller, in March and April; $17 for Thin Mess; $16 25 for City Prime Mess; $12 25 for Old Prime, and $13 75@$13 87½ for New Prime, ₧ bbl. Cut Meats continue to find ready buyers, including Hams, at 9½c.@9¾c., and Shoulders, 6¾c.@7c. ₧ lb. Bacon has been more freely dealt in, at from 8½c.@9½c. ₧ lb. Lard has been in fair request at unaltered rates. Sales: 475 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 10⅛c.@10⅞c. ₧ lb. Beef has been in good demand, and sales have been made of 750 bbls., in lots, at $9@$9 62½ for new repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$11 50 for new extra Western Mess; $5@$5 25 for Country Mess, ₧ bbl.; Prime Mess, $17@$19 50; India Mess, $20@$23 ₧ tierce. Beef Hams, $12 50@$15 ₧ bbl. Butter continues inactive at 15c.@23c. for State, and 11c.@16c. for Ohio, ₧ lb. Cheese is in demand at 9c.@11½c. ₧ lb.

RICE—Sales 200 tcs., in lots, at $3 75@$4 37½ ₧ 100 lbs. Messrs. EUGENE O'SULLIVAN & Co., report the stock on hand as amounting to 6,346 tcs. Carolina, against 3,219 tcs. same time last year.

SUGARS—Sales to-day have been confined to 140 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 7⅛c.@7⅞c., but including 15 hhds. New-Orleans, at 8⅜c., with, by auction, 50 hhds. New Orleans, at 8c. ₧ lb., and 150 boxes Havana, slightly damaged, at $7 43¾@$8 75 ₧ 100 lbs.

Stock of Sugar in New-York, Feb. 1.

	1859.	1860.
Cuba—hhds	4,324	14,097
Porto Rico—hhds	—	445
New-Orleans—hhds	4,184	72
St. Croix	—	—
Texas—hhds	—	78
English Islands—hhds	—	58
Total—hhds	8,418	14,750
Boxes	8,691	21,275
Bags	176	13,781
Melado—hhds	32	1140
Brazil—pkgs	425	—

Prices of Sugars in New-York, Feb. 1, 1860:

	Cents.		Cents.
Cuba, ₧ lb	6⅞@8¼	Br. Havana, ₧ lb	7¼@7¾
Porto Rico, ₧ lb	7 @8⅜	Yellows, ₧ lb	8 @8¾
New-Orleans, ₧ lb	7 @8⅜	Floretes, ₧ lb	8⅞@9⅞
Melado, ₧ lb	4 @5⅜	Whites, ₧ lb	9⅜@9¾
Cucuruchos, ₧ lb	6¾@7⅜		

Refined Sugars are inquired for. The Messrs. STUART quote their varieties thus: Loaf, 10½c.; Best quality Crushed, 10⅛c.; Granulated, 10c.; Ground, 9⅞c. ₧ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been moderately inquired for, and sales have been reported, since our last, of 87 hhds. Kentucky at 5¼c.@9½c.; 72 cases Seed Leaf at 4¾c.@16c.; 18 cases Florida at 13c.@17c.; 216 bales Havana at 29c.@33c.; and 199 bales Yara on private terms.

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York, during the month of January, 1860.

	Havana.	Cuba.	Yara.	Cienfuegos.
Stock Jan. 1, 1860, bales	4,409	522	5,211	22
Received since, bales	3,044	424	371	—
Total	8,453	946	5,582	22
Sales to Feb. 31, 1860, bales	4,343	476	1,198	—
Stock Feb. 1, 1860, bales	4,110	470	4,384	22

WHALEBONE—Is in fair request at full prices.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 1,250 bbls. at 23½c.@24c. ₧ gallon.

WOOL—The movements in this line during the month of January Messrs. TELLKAMPF & KITCHING notice thus: "We have but little to report in the way of private sales among the trade, so far as domestic Fleece and pulled Wools are concerned. The auction at Boston, which took place on the 11th and 12th ult., created not only a quiet market before and after the sale, but a decline in prices from 3 to 5 ₧ cent. on Fleece, and 5 to 10 ₧ cent. on Pulled. The market continues to rule in favor of buyers, because of another auction sale of about 500,000 pounds of domestic Fleece and Pulled Wool being advertised to take place here on the 16th inst., the result of which, it is thought, will be similar to the Boston one. It is presumed that a natural or regular demand for Wool will appear as soon as the very anxious sellers at auction have become relieved or satisfied. In general, auction sales of Wools, and domestic especially, do not seem to be in favor with the manufacturers, as they are not able to select with the same care—or the Wool not being graded as wanted—in short, they have not the same privileges as at a private sale. They have to take the wool as it is offered at auction, and are subjected to annoyance by the withdrawal of lots, or lots bought in, which has a depressing influence. These are among the reasons why dealers are often compelled to step in when they perceive a margin of sufficient moment to compensate them for their trouble. Texas and California Wools continue in good demand at the reduction of prices named before. The stock is getting low. Fine and medium foreign Wools have been less sold in January than in December, but holders are rather firm, however, knowing that it will be difficult to get new supplies to compete with their stock. Low foreign Wools have been in better request at current rates, and the stock has become rather light. The accounts from abroad indicate that we shall have less wool from the wool raising countries this year than last, as most is going to the European markets, where the stocks are represented as uncommonly small, and prices higher and firmer than a month ago."

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 400 bales cotton, at 3-16d.@7-32d.; 400 boxes bacon and 70 tierces rice, at 23s. 6d. For London, 300 boxes bacon and 50 tierces rice, at 25s.; 10 tons seed, at 27s. 6d.; and 300 tierces beef, at 5s. For Marseilles a bark with staves, on private terms.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"Dr. Hammond has lived long abroad, and is an enthusiast for medical reform.—*Home Journal, Sept. 16, 1860.*

SECOND EDITION NOW READY:
DR. HAMMOND'S
NEW MEDICAL WORK
ON NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOCAL AND GENERAL,
ITS IMPORTANCE TO THE SEXES, &c.

An entirely New and Successful Method for the Cure of these Diseases; intended for popular use. By CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D., late Professor of Anatomy and Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, author of several Medical Works, &c., &c.

For sale, wholesale and retail. Price $1. Sent, post free, to any part of the country by mail.

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THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT NOW READY.

It contains the famous speech of Mr. Seward at Rochester, in which he pointed out the fact of the Irrepressible Conflict; the equally famous speech of Mr. O'Conor at the Academy of Music, contending that Negro Slavery is not unjust; Mr. O'Conor's recent letter to certain New-York merchants on the same subject, and a brief collection of the opinions of eminent men with regard to Slavery. $15 per 1,000; $2 50 per 100; 30 cents per dozen; and four cents a single copy. If by mail, one cent each additional must be sent to pre-pay postage.

HORACE GREELEY & CO., *Tribune* Building, New-York.

MERRY'S MUSEUM AND PARLEY'S MAGAZINE. February Number ready This Day.

UNCLE ROBERT MERRY FIRE-PROOF. Notwithstanding the total destruction of the "forms," and a large portion of the edition, by the great fire on Saturday night, the February number has been recast and reprinted, and will be ready for delivery to-day at 12 o'clock. Price, 10 cents, single copies. $1 a year.

J. N. STEARNS & CO., Publishers, No. 116 Nassau-st., New-York.

OUT TO-DAY,
YANKEE NOTIONS FOR MARCH,
PRICE 10 CENTS.
PUBLISHED BY T. W. STRONG,
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THE TEXAS ALMANAC FOR 1860—CONtaining statistics, historical and biographical sketches, &c., relating to Texas. With a map. Published by W. & D. RICHARDSON, Editors and Proprietors of the *Galveston News*. For sale by LATIMER BROS. & SEYMOUR, Stationers, No. 21 Nassau-st.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL GIVES everything new on Phrenology, Physiology, Physiognomy, Choice of Pursuits, Self-culture, How to Read Character, Whom to Trust. Lawyers, Physicians, Clergymen, Teachers, Merchants, Mechanics, Inventors, may profit by it. $1 a year.

FOWLER & WELLS, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.
PEREMPTORY SALE.
The entire stock of GENIN'S BAZAAR, Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway,

To be sold without reserve to close the concern. All of which has been reduced to such prices as to command immediate purchasers.

Sale commencing MONDAY, Jan. 30.

Laces and Embroideries,	Parasols, Hosiery and Gloves,
Youths' Clothing,	Gent's Furnishing Goods,
Ladies' and Children's Shoes,	Misses Wardrobes,
	Small Boys' Suits.
Infants' Wardrobes,	Ladies' Robes de Chambre,
Ladies' Under Linen,	Boys' and Girls' Fancy Hats,
Ladies' and Children's Bonnets,	Sleigh Robes and Gloves,
	Boys' and Youths' Soft Hats and Caps,
Ladies' and Children's Furs,	Gent's Hats and Caps.

GENIN'S BAZAAR, Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway.

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF GENINS' FURS SELLING OFF AT PEREMPTORY SALE. TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE. LADIES' FURS, CHILDREN'S FURS. This large Stock, consisting of Muffs, Capes, Tippets, in every variety of Fur, both for Ladies' and Children, are now selling off at very reduced prices.

GENINS' BAZAAR, Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway.

LINEN AT GREAT BARGAINS. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will offer at retail, on MONDAY, Jan. 30, fifty cases of superior family linens, from 25 cents to 40 cents per yard. Also, two hundred pieces linen sheetings, from 50 cents to 75 cents per yard. Also, Barnsley table damasks, table cloths, napkins and toweling, &c.

Canal, corner of Mercer.

MOURNING DRESS GOODS. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will offer, on MONDAY, Jan. 30, a choice selection of mourning dress goods, for the present and coming season.

Canal, corner of Mercer.

CORSETS, CORSETS.—FRENCH WOVE, $1; button-fronts, $1 25; also a large stock of the celebrated Werley Paris corsets, very cheap, usual price $4 50; misses' corsets and skirts; zephyr worsted, 15c.; Shetland, 10c; ladies' pages, 12½c. At MRS. ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway, above Union-square, east side. Shetland veils, French kids, 85c.

BEST STEEL SKIRTS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.—Mme. DEMOREST'S Prize Medal Skirts, for grace and durability, are worth six of any other kind. Best Steel Sewed, 13-spring, 50 cents; 15 springs, 75 cents; Children's Skirts in proportion. Nos. 375 Broadway, 322 Canal-st., 253 Bowery, 119 8th-st., and 244 Grand-st.

A PRIZE.—MME. DEMOREST'S PRIZE MEDAL Hoop Skirts cannot slip on the springs or get out of order, and are cheaper than the cheapest, combining elegance, economy, and great durability. No. 375 Broadway, No. 320 Canal-st., No. 258 Bowery, No. 119 8th-av., No. 244 Grand-st.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, IMPORTER OF MOURNing goods, No. 551 Broadway, has constantly on hand every article desirable for family mourning. Prices very reasonable.

N. B.—Ladies' own materials made to order.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

FIFTEENTH WARD UNION CLUB WILL meet at room No 2 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, at 7½ o'clock, to perfect the organization of the Club, and receive the reports of the Committee to obtain signatures. Friends of the Union and Constitution are invited to be present.

H. R. GRIFFIN, Temporary Secretary. WM. P. FURNISS, Temporary Chairman.

UNION LEAGUE, UNION CLUB, NO. 1.—A meeting of Union Club No. 1, of the Union League, will be held at their rooms, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner of 12th st on WEDNESDAY EVENING. Feb. 1, 1860, at 7½ o'clock. Members are requested to attend, as business of importance will come before the meeting. Citizens generally are also invited to attend.

JOHN RADWAY, JR., President.
ALEX. HULL, Secretary.

THE LADIES' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION of New-York will not meet THIS AFTERNOON, as the Chapel of the University will be otherwise occupied. On and after WEDNESDAY, 8th inst., the meetings will be continued as heretofore. Per order.

LEONORA JONES, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL SESSION OF the R. W. Grand Lodge of Southern New-York will be held in the room, Odd-Fellows' Hall, corner Grand and Centre sts., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, at 7½ o'clock P. M. By order.

JOHN J. DAVIES, Grand Sec'y.

A TEMPERANCE MEETING WILL BE held at the Inebriate's Home, No. 151 Chatham-st, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, commencing at 7½ o'clock. To which the public are invited.

THE INEBRIATE'S FRIEND SOCIETY will hold a Public Meeting at the "Home," No. 151 Chatham st., commencing at 7½ o'clock. All persons interested in this beneficent movement are invited to come and hear, and join.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his carriage and blacksmith shops, situated on the main street, in the village of Huntington, L. I., with all the stock and fixtures. The stand is one of the best in the county, with a business of more than twenty years standing. The buildings are in good repair, being nearly new, and well calculated for the business. Terms favorable. Also, a very neat cottage near the above, with about two acres of land, and a large variety of fruit trees on the premises. For further particulars inquire of C. VAN HORN, No. 70 Beekman-st., New-York City, or of F. G. SAMMIS, Huntington, L. I.

A NEW PATENT RIGHT FOR SALE.—One of the best improvements which ever was invented in pumps is offered now for sale at a bargain, by single States, or to suit the purchaser, by applying at No. 85 Greenwich-st., New York, in the Hotel de Nancy, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., 2d, 3d and 4th February.

PATENT RIGHT FOR SALE.—A VALUABLE patent right recently granted, will be sold at a sacrifice for cash, the present holder lacking the means necessary for manufacturing the article, which is one in constant and steady demand. Address H. Y., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

$1,000.—A PARTY WITH THIS AMOUNT CAN find an opportunity to invest the same, with his services, in a well-established business, paying large profits, by addressing C. A. & CO., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

$500.—WANTED—A PARTNER TO ATTEND to the financial department of a manufacturing business, with the above amount. Apply to W. G. MOTT, No. 32 Liberty-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.'S CITY AND COUNTRY NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENCY, No. 41 Park-row—N. Y. TIMES Building.

Merchants wishing to extend their business should ADVERTISE NORTH, SOUTH, EAST AND WEST.

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Business Men will find the lower or Fountain Saloon a convenient, quiet and economical place to dine. The Bill of Fare is the largest in the City.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME LIGHT COACH built to order by Wood Brothers; it has been used a few times only, is fully equal to new, and will be sold low. Apply to JAMES YETMAN, No. 96 Broome-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.—TO SECURE REALLY first-class servants of the most reliable habits and respectable appearance, thoroughly efficient in their business, either as cooks, washers and ironers, experienced nurses, waiters, or up-stairs servants, ladies have only to call at MANNING & CO.'S Select Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn. 12 years established under the most distinguished patronage, and conducted on principles of strict honor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELL-RECOMmended and experienced German Protestant young woman, as cook and laundress, or as general house servant; is a good cook and baker, also, first-rate washer and ironer; will make herself useful; no objection to go to the country; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 378 6th-av., after 9 o'clock, first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A DRESS-MAKER, WORK BY the day or week, or would go out by the month as seamstress in a private family in a steady situation, as she understands all kinds of family sewing, and can trim and make over children's hats; City references. Call, for two days, at No. 120 East 20th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED.—A MIDDLE-AGED PERSON, OF EXperience, wishes to obtain a situation as housekeeper and sick nurse to an invalid lady; is a good seamstress; understands the care of children; is willing to make herself useful; wages not so much an object as a good respectable home; no objection to leave the City; the best of City reference. Address D. M. S., Broadway Post-office.

WANTED—BY A MOST OBLIGING YOUNG woman, a situation as a good plain cook and fine washer and ironer; is willing to do general housework or chamberwork, waiting, seamstress, and nurse is kind and obliging, and very fond of children. Good reference; no objection to any part of the country. Call at No. 72 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A GENTLEMAN'S house by a professed cook; she understands all kinds of cooking, made dishes, French cookery, boning and larding, and is an excellent pastry cook. Most unexceptionable City references from first-class families. Can be seen for three days at No. 194 7th-av., 3d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, CAPAble and willing girl, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; is willing to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Inquire in the milk dépôt, No. 217 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, by a Protestant lady, who is perfectly competent to take the entire charge of a gentleman's household; having personal City reference for many years. Call on or address Mrs. MARSHALL, at the residence of her present employer, No. 167 Madison av., corner 34th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as cook; she thoroughly understands her business; makes excellent bread and pastry; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best City reference; lived four years in her last place. Call at No. 50 West 16th st. Can be seen all the week.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble Protestant women, one a first-class cook, and the other as first class laundress; both have lived in the best of private families. Can be seen at No. 1 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY young woman, as laundress; would not object to assisting in up-stairs work, but laundry work alone preferred; has good reference. Call at No. 85 West 18th-st., for two days, or apply at No. 413 Hudson-st., between Leroy and Clarkson sts.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and seamstress; is willing and obliging, and understands her business perfectly. Can give unexceptionable reference as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 238 6th-av, between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE American person, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is of kind disposition, willing and obliging; is an excellent sewer; and has had great experience among children. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or would take a laundress' place in a small private family. Good City reference given. Apply for two days, at No. 721 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., first floor, in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY AN experienced woman, capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth. Can be highly recommended by the family she just left, where she lived four years. Call, for two days, at No. 71 West 15th st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of soups, game and pastry; is a first-rate baker; will assist in washing and ironing; has the best City references. Call at No. 235 1st-av., near 17th-st., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and sewer; can take charge of an infant, and bring it up with the bottle if required; is willing to travel to California or any other part; can be well recommended. Can be seen for three days, at No. 337 3rd av., corner of 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation; is a good cook and baker, and a neat washer and ironer; would do general housework, or chamberwork and waiting; is obliging and kind to children; good reference; no objections to the country. Call at No. 72 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman as housekeeper, or would wait on an invalid lady and sew; would be willing to make herself useful to her employer. Reference given. Inquire at No. 65 West 20th-st., west of 6th-av.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and plain seamstress or to mind children and sew. Can be well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 176 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, BY A REspectable woman, as a first rate cook and baker, understands all kinds of desserts, pastries and jellies; best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 123 27th-st, between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as seamstress and chambermaid, or as nurse and seamstress; willing to make herself generally useful as lady's maid. Call, for two days, at No. 314 Mott-st., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, A situation as seamstress; is an experienced shirt-maker; has no objection to light chamberwork, or to assist in the care of children. Has good City reference. Can be seen, till engaged, at No. 260 West 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY SCOTCH GIRL, with excellent reference, a situation as family seamstress; can cut and fit; is a nice hand at children's clothing and all kinds of family sewing. Call or address SEAMSTRESS, at No. 69 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A Protestant young woman, who understands her business, with good City reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 67 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-rate waitress, or chamberwork and sewing; can be seen at her present employers, No. 12 Lexington-av. Apply from 11 to 2; where she can have the best of City reference.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES TO go out by the day or week, as dress-maker; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; understands all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 141 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Ring the third bell.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion to do washing and chamberwork, or chamberwork, and to assist in washing and ironing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, corner 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN AMERICAN woman, as cook and to assist in washing and ironing, who thoroughly understands her business. Best of reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 113 St. Mark's-place, in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman; is a good cook and first-rate washer and ironer; is a good baker. Best of City references from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 3 6th-st., front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A SMALL REspectable family by a young woman twenty years of age, as seamstress; understands all kinds of plain sewing and needlework. Address MARY BEGGS, No. 189 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as chambermaid, who has no objection to the care of children, to travel with a lady. Can come well recommended from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 2 Henry-st., room No. 7, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, employment by the day or week. Can cut and make children's clothes and do all kinds of family sewing. Apply at No. 17 Bedford-st., between Houston and Carmine sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook and washer and ironer; is a good cook, bakes bread and biscuit, and a neat washer and ironer. Good reference. No objection to the country. Call at No. 27 Prince-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, by a respectable widow; is willing and true to her employer's interest. Reference given. Apply at No. 17 Bedford-st., between Houston and Carmine sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS, BY A young girl who understands her business from experience. First-class City references. Apply at No. 323 1st-av., between 19th and 20th sts., in the grocery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 60 Spring-st., Room No. 1, second floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation to do plain cooking, washing and ironing of a small family; or has no objection to do chamberwork and waiting. The very best of reference given. Call for two days at 194 East 32d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A LADY IN REDUCED CIRCUMstances, having a large family to support, needlework, either by hand or machine; is an elegant needlewoman. Address J. C. B., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, A SITUATION, to do general housework in a family of two or three in family. Can be seen at No. 641 9th-av., between 49th and 50th sts., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COOK; IS willing to assist with washing and ironing. Can be well recommended by her present employer, at No. 7 East 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A NICE SEAMSTRESS, A SITUation in a respectable private family; none others need apply. Call or send, for one week, to No. 55½ West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, to do general housework in a small private family. Apply, for two days, at No. 141 28th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A SMART, TIDY GIRL, A SITUAtion as waitress. Has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 101 28th-st., near Lexington-av.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young girl; will do chamberwork and waiting; has no objections to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 5 Hall-place, between 6th and 7th sts., near the Bowery, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and laundress. The best of references given. Call for two days at No. 250 East 14th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WANTS A FIRST-class place for a man that has lived as gardener and farmer. He can recommend with satisfaction to whoever may employ him. He understands his business thoroughly in both departments—hot and cold vineries, laying out vegetable and flower grounds, reclaiming of waste lands, the rotations of white and green crops, the raising of stock. Address P. K., No. 26 Liberty-st., in the basement.

WANTED.—A GARDENER WISHES TO meet an employer who has graperies green-house and gardening generally to do; the advertiser has seven years' City reference for general practical experience, strong enough to get him any place in the United States, and has the advantage of having learned his business in some of the largest establishments in England. His wife is at liberty to attend to the dairy or laundry. Address N. N., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a steady, competent young man who thoroughly understands his business; is in fact a good surgeon; understands the training of young horses thoroughly; can give the highest City and country reference as to capability and sobriety; can be seen at Mr. Disney's harness-store, No. 125 4th-av., or address M. C., for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable private waiter, Protestant; accustomed to all the duties of a first-rate family; can be highly recommended from his present employer; understands his business thoroughly and is very obliging; understands the care of furniture, and is a good marketman. Address No. 2 6th-av., corner 18th-st., in Mr. Van Campion's grocery-store, for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY the advertiser, who has been for eight years driving in this City. Is a first-class driver, and, as his high references will show, is in every respect qualified to take charge of any gentleman's establishment. Is a single man, and a temperate one. Address E. H., at Trainor's saddlery establishment, No. 654 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman or groom; he is a most competent groom and steady driver; has had long experience in Europe and America in the care and treatment of horses; will make himself useful to his employer. Has the best of City references. Address L. D., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GENERAL AND practical gardener, by a man who understands his business in every department; has a perfect knowledge of the management of green houses, conservatory, hot and cold grapery, fruits, vegetables, forcing and farming; has a wife, without incumbrance. Address J. J. T., care of J. M. Thorburn, No. 15 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY by a smart, willing American boy, (16;) can take charge of a gentleman's horse and carriage, work about the house, and make himself generally useful; wages no object. Apply at No. 292 4th-av., near 22d-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a married man; understands the management of graperies, green-houses, &c.; is well acquainted with the business in all its branches; has good reference. Apply, for his week, to G. W. G., A. Read's Seedstore, No. 867 Broadway.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A single man, who perfectly understands his business, greenhouse, fruit, vegetables, &c.; would take charge of a small farm; can come well recommended from present employer. Address A B., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable Englishman of long experience (in this country as well as the old) in the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; no objections to the country; can produce the best City references. Apply to W. B., No. 160 West 16th-st., for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT man, as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; is sober and honest; has the best of City and country reference for six years. Address J. G., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman and groom. No objection to work in a garden if required, or make himself generally useful. Understands his business in all its branches. Can come well recommended from his last place. Address S. M., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A first-class practical young man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. The best of reference given as to character and capability. None but a first-class place accepted. Address A. B. C., at Bridgman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED MAN as farmer; has a practical knowledge of it; can give the best of recommendations from his present employer, where he has lived five years, for honesty, sobriety and industry. Address D. M. P., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A married man of no family; a man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, greenhouses and graperies; has the best of testimonials. Address, for two days, P. O. B, Box 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY MAN, A SITUATION as waiter, in a respectable private family; he is a Protestant, and can be well recommended by the family he has lived with in the City. Address H. D., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a Protestant man, who thoroughly understands his business. Can be well recommended for honesty and sobriety. Direct to J. M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION, BY A REspectable young man, in a private family; perfectly understands his business; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at 62 University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a man fully competent to take charge of greenhouses, vineries, and vegetable gardens. Good references given. Address T. D. C., Box 140 *Times* Office.

TO LAWYERS.—THE SITUATION OF A LAW clerk is desired by a young man who has some office experience. Address LEX, Box No. 171 *Times* Office, for two days.

A YOUNG LAWYER, HAVING THE HIGHest testimonials, wishes to engage as clerk, at a moderate salary, in a law office. Call or address CLERK, No. 195 Broadway, Room No. 9.

A BOOK-KEEPER—A YOUNG MARRIED man, who has had five years' experience in this City, and is fully competent—desires a situation. Refers to last employers and others. Address B. Y. M., Box No. 105 *Times* Office, for one week.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—A MAN WHO HAS HAD a number of years' experience in business and is fully competent desires a situation. The best of City reference given Address P. T., Box No. 135 *Times* Office, for four days.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG OR MIDDLE-AGED AMERican woman, as nurse and seamstress; must be in good health, strong, of an agreeable and pleasant disposition, fond of children, a neat, smart sewer, and willing to make herself generally useful; a member of a Protestant Church preferred; references required. For further information address, stating age, capabilities, &c., CORNELL, Station A., Spring-st. Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS, ENGlish, Scotch or Welsh, to go twenty miles up the Hudson; one to cook, wash and iron, and to take charge of milk, and the other as chambermaid, waitress and seamstress; must be obliging and kind to children. Apply Wednesday and Thursday at No. 160 Canal-st., near Bowery, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

WANTED—A GARDENER, WHO UNDERSTANDS fruit, flowers and vegetables taking care of greenhouse grapery, &c., to take charge of a small private place in Connecticut. No objection to one of family. Best references required; none other need apply. Address Box No. 99 Post-office, for three days.

WANTED—A GIRL OR WOMAN OF EXPErience, to cook, wash and iron, and do a portion of the general housework for a private family. To one who can come well recommended, a good situation is offered, and good wages will be given. Apply at No. 282 Carlton av., near Lafayette-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT AND NEAT Protestant girl, American preferred, to take care of children and make herself generally useful, in a small family. A proper person will find a good home and permanent situation. Apply at No. 127 Charlton-st. this week.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress, and to assist in the washing and ironing of a small family at New-Brighton. Good recommendations required. Apply at No. 31 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE DOMESTIC; ONE who understands cooking, washing and ironing. To one who is honest and can give good reference, good wages will be given. Apply between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., at No. 276 West 20th-st.

WANTED.—A NURSE, COOK AND WAITRESS. Protestants, are required immediately at No. 149 Grand-st. C. BOCKHAM begs to announce his return to his old place, the Servants' Institute.

TO FARMERS AND GARDENERS.—Wanted a single man, to take charge of a small farm, near New-York; one who understands his business thoroughly; best of references will be required. Address A. Z., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

FAMILY SEWING.

OUR LADY READERS.—Mad. MARTENSE, of Paris, desires to inform the ladies of New-York that her establishment combines three distinct departments, viz.:

DRESSMAKING, unsurpassed in style and finish.
UNDER CLOTHING in all its variety.
GENERAL FAMILY SEWING.

And that while everything made is warranted to please the most fastidious in every respect, her charges are more moderate than can possibly be afforded by establishments with more restricted business and facilities. The utmost dispatch and most rigid adherence to punctuality will always be observed.

Able assistants, speaking French, English, German, and Spanish, always in attendance. References to best families in this City.

Sewing Machines and Operators sent into families by the day or week. MADAME MARTENSE, No. 189 Greene-st., two doors north of Bleecker.

NATIONAL BANK NOTE COMPANY—NO 1 Wall-st.—Bank Note Engraving and Printing in every form promptly executed. All the modern improvements of value, with new designs and materials, and important safeguards, devised by this Company, to prevent counterfeiting and altering bills, are now offered. Drafts, bonds and certificates of all descriptions engraved and printed. R. S. OAKLEY, President. JAS. T. SOUTTER, Vice-Pres't. SAMUEL STILES, Treasurer. J. MACDONOUGH, Secretary.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 1, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Romance of a Poor Young Man.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Jeanie Deans, or the Heart of Mid-Lothian.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Cooke's Royal Amphitheatre Equestrian Troupe.

BOWERY THEATRE—The Octoroon—Iron Mask.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—The Octoroon—Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady—Macbeth.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Husband to Order—Sentences in India—Evening—Husband to Order—Vermont Wool Dealer.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Soirée Musicale.

HOPE CHAPEL—Mr. and Mrs. Vandenhoff's Dramatic Readings.

BROADWAY BOUDOIR, No. 444 Broadway—Ireland as it Was—Woman's Whims.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The House of Representatives yesterday came almost as near the election of a Speaker, as on Friday, when Mr. Smith was so sadly disappointed. The absentees numbered seven, five of them being Democrats. Mr. Sherman having moved that the House proceed to vote *viva voce*, the vote was taken, several gentlemen interpolating speeches as it proceeded. Mr. Smith, of North Carolina, spoke, declining to run longer as a candidate. Mr. Reagan spoke, nominating Mr. McClernand in the stead of Mr. Smith. Mr. Hill (American) would not support McClernand. Mr. Etheridge (American) was quite ready to support him. Mr. Millson entreated the conservatives to rally to the new candidate, and an animated debate ensued. Mr. Davis, of Maryland, voted for Mr. Pennington. Other South Americans threw away their votes, promising to recover and use them when they could be made effective. Mr. Ashmore, of South Carolina, exhorted these and the other South Americans to sustain McClernand, if they feared to see a Republican in the Chair. As 233 members voted, 117 were necessary to a choice. Mr. Pennington received 116, Mr. McClernand 91; the remainder scattering. The Democrats moved an adjournment, which after some resistance on the part of the Republicans, was carried; there being an understanding that another vote should be had immediately upon the meeting of the House today. In the Senate, Mr. Hunter spoke upon the resolutions of Mr. Douglas. He reviewed the relations of the North and South; showed the industrial dependence of the former upon the latter, asserted that the entire energies of the Federal Government had been devoted to fostering Northern prosperity, referring for evidence to the several protective tariffs, and to the creation of the United States Bank at Philadelphia; and argued that the present tendencies of Northern sentiment were irreconcilable with the safety and dignity of the South. As to any design of the North to prevent forcibly a Southern attempt at secession, he desired to know how the States invaded by Northern armies were to be held—whether as subjugated provinces or as sovereign States in a sort of Federal tutelage. He could see no constitutional provision for the compulsion threatened; and therefore declared that the very first belligerent act of the Northern defenders of the Constitution, would be a departure from and violation of that instrument. The remarks of Mr. Hunter occupied the entire session.

The Santa Fé mail, which arrived at Independence yesterday, brings information that two mails were at Pawnee Fork, awaiting escorts. Lieut. Robinson, who left Independence a fortnight ago, had been accidentally shot through the arm, but his wound was dressed at the Little Arkansas, and when last heard from he was doing well.

A serious accident occurred to the New-York express train just after it had passed Palmer, on the Western road, which runs from Springfield to Boston. By the breaking of an axle, the car next to the last was thrown down an embankment sixty feet in height, killing the brakeman and bruising more or less seriously nearly all of the passengers which the vehicle contained. None of them, however, are thought to be fatally injured.

In the State Senate Mr. Manierre introduced a bill to amend the Common School law of New-York, so as to place the appointment of Trustees in the hands of the Corporation Counsel, subject to the approval of the Board of Supervisors. The Albany and Susquehannah Railroad Appropriation bill was ordered to a third reading. The bill for the relief of the widows and children of Protestant Episcopal Clergymen was, on motion of Mr. Spinola, laid on the table. No other business of interest was transacted. In the Assembly the bill to compel the attendance of witnesses before Committees of Common Councils was discussed in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Cooper moved to amend by exempting New-York City from its operation, intimating that the object of the measure was to oblige the Editor of the *Herald* to testify before the Aldermanic Committee. Other City members argued against the amendment, asserting that nowhere was the measure more urgently required than here. The amendment having been withdrawn, the bill was ordered a third reading. Among other bills similarly advanced, was that amending section 138 of the Code of Procedure, relative to the foreclosure of mortgages, and that incorporating the Athenæum Association of the City of New-York. Various bills were considered and recommitted.

The Republican Central Committee of this State assembled yesterday at Albany, to arrange for the State Convention for the nomination of delegates to Chicago. The time and place fixed upon were April 19, at Syracuse. Each Assembly District will be entitled to two delegates.

The weekly report from the institutions to the Board of Governors, last evening, showed an increase in the number of inmates of 122. The Board resolved to furnish hose to be used in case of fire at Bellevue Hospital. The Committee to whom the matter of contracting for beef had been referred, reported that they had concluded a contract with Mr. Benjamin T. Weeks, who was to furnish beef for the prisons at $4 75 per 100 pounds, and for the Island institutions at $6 per 100 pounds. The question of the removal of the deposits from the Mechanics' Bank to the Shoe and Leather Bank, was called up and postponed for three weeks.

The statement published in the Times, of yesterday, relative to the plan of Stephens, the murderer, to escape from the Tombs, was in the main correct. Yesterday, however, Felix Sanchez made a fuller and more complete *exposé* of the plot. He states that Stephens had a pistol in his possession for a month, and that the one that he had was in his possession fifteen days. They were to have killed the night-watchman on Sunday night when their suppers were served, but Sanchez declining to kill a man in cold blood, Stevens postponed his attempt to escape until Monday night. During Monday, however, Sanchez, fearing the keepers might be killed, revealed the plot, the weapons were taken from them and Stevens was frustrated in his design. Stevens denies having intended to harm any one and promises a full explanation of the means by which the revolver came into his possession.

Mr. Wendell Phillips delivered his lecture on *Toussaint L'Ouverture* last evening at the Cooper Institute. Notwithstanding the bad weather, the audience was very large.

The Money Market was less stringent, and rates were not so firmly maintained, though no quotable change occurred. The transactions in Foreign Exchange were somewhat restricted. Stocks have been rather freely operated in, and they closed quite steadily.

About 1,000 bales Cotton changed hands at drooping prices. No further alteration occurred in the value of Flour, which was in slack demand. No business was transacted in Wheat, Rye or Barley, worth noticing. Corn and Oats were heavy, and tending downward. Provisions were in good request, and hog products were advancing. Groceries, Naval Stores, Oils, Hay, Hops, Metals, Tallow, and Freights, were inactive.

The Southern Conference.

The Richmond *Enquirer* advocates the proposed Southern Conference as the great panacea for the political evils of the times, and, therefore, as an infallible specific for the preservation of the Federal Union. The reasoning of our contemporary amounts simply to this: that, if the South does not threaten secession very loudly, it will be obliged, by-and-by, to try secession in earnest. "The question of a Southern Conference," to use its own words, "involves the fate of the Union." Our Virginian journalist then proceeds, with a frankness which borders on simplicity, to perform the rude process known as "letting the cat out of the bag," and discloses the real object of this Conference movement, which, it appears, is purely and entirely to operate upon the public sentiment of the North. By means of the Conference "we shall enable the conservative men of the North to maintain their position, which is, that unless the North yields the rights of the South *disunion must follow*." Nay, of so great political importance does the *Enquirer* consider a strong disunion Southern manifesto to be, that it discourses thus oracularly on the subject: "We speak what we do know, when we say that conservative men, both Whigs and Democrats, at the North, look to this Conference as the great pivot upon which to plant their engines in the next Presidential campaign."

Engines planted on pivots may or may not be mechanically formidable, but these arguments in favor of the Conference, we should suppose, must prove fatal objections to it in the minds of Southern citizens who are not committed to an extreme agitation and disunion policy. If the Conference is designed, as the term would imply, to be simply a Convention of delegates from the several Southern States, met together to deliberate and *confer* upon the course which the South should abopt in the present crisis, then the suggestion is obvious, that this is the appropriate and peculiar province of the Southern delegation in Congress. The members of this delegation are the chosen representatives of the South in the national councils; they are elected by the people; they are supposed to be intimately acquainted with the public sentiment of the several districts from which they come, and to represent that sentiment; they stand in a relation of responsibility to their constituents and to the country; they enjoy peculiar facilities of deliberate and continuous consultation with each other, and also of becoming acquainted with the state of public feeling in all sections of the Union, and they are acting under the sanction of an official oath to support the Constitution. A conference of persons, some of whom are to be appointed by State authority, and others to be chosen by but a small minority of people whom they would represent—persons selected, too, in a time of excitement, for the ultraism of their views; without any peculiar responsibility, yet having the power, in some measure, to commit the South to a course of policy which its better judgment might not finally approve—would seem to be a somewhat hazardous experiment. It would also involve the imputation upon the true and tried friends of the South, many of whom, for years, have given it the benefit of their public service in Congress, that the interests and honor of their own section could not safely be committed to their hands.

If, however, the contemplated Conference is designed, as the *Enquirer* seems to think, for political effect, as the "*pivot*" upon which to plant electioneering "engines;" as a disunion demonstration that is to operate on the fears of the North, the object of which is to lay down the ultimatum upon which the South will consent to remain in the Confederacy, then it has still less to commend it to the conservative element of the Southern population. It must then be essentially aggressive and revolutionary in its character. It must be the incipient step of secession. But little hope could be entertained that calm counsels would prevail in a body of men thus convened, each one of whom would be anxious to signalize his devotion to his own section by advocating more extreme views and measures than any of his colleagues. It is easy to see how such a conference might gravely compromise the South, and commit it to a course of action which it might not cordially approve, but from which it might be found seriously difficult to recede with dignity and self-respect. Before they were aware of their exact position, Southern men might be led along, step by step, into the gully of secession, and find that they had

"Stept in so far, that, though they wade no more,
Returning were as tedious as go o'er."

The disposition to disunion is comparatively harmless, so long as it is only a sentiment and expends itself in fine words; but when it finds an outward development, and clothes itself with a "body," and is organized into conventions and forms combinations, and conspires by resolution, and proposes and incites to overt acts, then it begins to savor strongly of treason, and thence there intervenes but one single and easy step to revolution. A conference of this kind is the *ultima ratio*, which should not be resorted to until argument is exhausted; until all hope of the redress of grievances by peaceable and moral means has failed; until the South, under the sense of an intolerable wrong, and in the full conviction of the justice of its course, is prepared to appeal to the enlightened opinion of the world and to the God of battles, while it deliberately overthrows a Republic which has protected its own infancy of power and fostered its own maturity of prosperity, the world's great example of confederated liberty and representative administration; the Union which has grown within the lifetime of two generations, from a mere coalition of colonies struggling for self-government, into an equal of the world's greatest Empires.

Party at Washington.

The expected election of Speaker did not take place yesterday. It has been confidently proclaimed on the Democratic side that the only difficulty in the way of the organization of the House was the persistence of the Republicans in the support of a candidate for Speaker who was obnoxious to the conservative sentiment of the country by his indorsement of the Helper book. On Monday, to escape an anticipated defeat in case they obstinately insisted on Sherman, the Republicans reluctantly consented to drop him and take up Mr. Pennington, a well-known conservative, against whom no similar objection could be urged; but it seems that our Democratic friends are in equal consternation at the prospect of his election, and, at the appeal of Mr. Ashmore that another vote would secure the inevitable result, they insisted upon an adjournment, to see if some combination could not be effected which would wrest the victory from the Republicans. It was no doubt unwise for the Republicans to continue their adhesion to Mr. Sherman so long, especially as they have been compelled to give him up at last; but the proceedings of yesterday pretty clearly evince that his connection with the Helper book was not the only secret of the violent opposition which he has encountered. The head and front of his offending, of course, has been that he is a Republican. The indignant eloquence which has been expended in denouncing him for contributing to the circulation of a campaign document which he had been thoughtless enough to indorse without reading, has not been purely patriotic. Something of its energy must be credited to the violent spirit of party which has been manifested on both sides of the House in this whole contest for the Speakership. It is this spirit of party which has inspired the factious and disorganizing scenes which have been witnessed in the Hall of Representatives during the past eight weeks, which openly avows, as in the columns of the *Tribune*, that its policy is "to rule or ruin," and which, unless it shall be effectually rebuked by the people, will eventually leave them nothing of liberty but the name, and establish a practical despotism, which, under the forms of Republican institutions, will give us over to the sway of vociferous demagogues and the control of irresponsible factions.

The Judges' Purgatory.

We really know no reason why the Judges of the Superior Court should sacrifice their lives in order to save the City the expense of providing decent, well-ventilated rooms for the discharge of their official duties. One Judge, at least, has already succumbed to the influences of the foul atmosphere by which the court-rooms at present in use are pervaded during the entire day; another has recently been compelled to go to Cuba for three or four months in order to recruit his shattered health, and unless those who still remain at their posts are more than human, they are steadily undermining their constitutions every hour they occupy the Bench. The two rooms which are most crowded, those devoted to the Special and Trial Term, are not larger than good-sized parlors in an average dwelling-house, and their ceilings are lower than those to be found in any average private house in the City built within the last ten years. There is no means of ventilation except that afforded by throwing the windows wide open; a remedy which in Winter weather is of course much worse than the disease it is meant to relieve. The result is, that from 10 A. M. to the rising of the Court, the air is not simply bad, it is pestiferous. Jurymen and witnesses suffer enough from it, but their tortures at least do not last long. For a judge there is no release. He must sit, day after day, calm, collected, good-tempered, with all his senses awake, all his faculties in full activity, swallowing deadly poison at every breath.

A remonstrance upon this subject was forwarded to the Board of Supervisors by the Judges themselves a year ago, in which the shocking condition of the Superior Court was fully, not to say pathetically set forth. It produced no effect. The consideration of the whole subject was postponed to that remote and indefinite period when a good plan for the new City Hall will be agreed upon, and honest men found to execute it. The Judges in their despair have now applied for the use of the Supervisor's own room, when not otherwise engaged.

We sincerely trust for the sake of the public as well as of the Judges, that the Board will now deal with this matter promptly. No inhabitant of this City can take any stranger to the Superior Court during business hours, without blushing for shame as well as with indignation. To have your Judges of a Court of Record in the metropolis of the United States caged, during the transaction of their official duties, in such dens as those which now adorn the northeast corner of the Park, while the Municipality is in the enjoyment of a revenue of $8,000,000 per annum, is something which reflects downright personal discredit on every man in the community. If nothing else can be done, the upper floor of the Superior Court building ought to be removed, and the whole four or five rooms in which the business of the Court is now transacted thrown into one. This would at least furnish one spacious apartment, capable of tolerable ventilation. As many more as are needed ought to be rented, at any reasonable outlay. Room enough can be found in the neighborhood of the Park. The separation of the different branches of the Court would doubtless entail inconvenience upon the suitors; but we cannot well conceive of any inconvenience which can equal in gravity the gradual and unconstitutional removal of the Judges, either by disease or death. Besides which, the question is no longer one either of convenience or of expediency. It is a question of honor and humanity. The City is disgraced by forcing upon its Judges the alternative of resigning their offices or ruining their health. And Justice herself is insulted by being administered in halls that are not fit to accommodate foxes or badgers, or even Aldermen in their cups. We have no right to treat our Judges, because we elect them, worse than Southern planters would treat the slaves whom they buy with their solid dollars.

Our City Railways.

Mr. Jaques' bill, now before the Legislature, settling the manner in which the Common Council may make grants for railroads in this City, at last provides that all such grants shall be put up at auction. This is exactly what is wanted to put an end to the jobbery which has hitherto attended all applications for these privileges, and which has furnished the enemies of City railroads with their strongest ground of objection. No more grants of lines of railroad in our streets must be made to any individuals by name. To make such profitable monopolies the prize of successful lobbying is a gross and inexcusable outrage upon the people of the City. There are two or three such applications before the Legislature at this moment; but we warn all whom it may concern that anybody who attempts, while we are groaning under our present weight of taxation, to appropriate the streets for the benefit of individuals, without giving the Municipality a reasonable share in the profits, must have a greater contempt for public opinion than any legislator can well afford to entertain, or at least to expose. The men who are to pooket their thirty or forty per cent. from any railroads to be hereafter laid in the streets of New-York City, must be the men who have paid most for the opportunity at public auction.

We perceive, moreover, that Councilman Campbell has taken the crowning nuisance on the existing roads under his charge, and we wish him success in his efforts to abolish it. But the resolution which he has offered, even if passed, will do little good, unless the ordinance is to be rigidly enforced by the police. Private individuals cannot be induced, even for their own health and comfort, to get into a daily row with greedy conductors, and those whom they illegally stuff into their cars. No law will ever be enforced by volunteers. The police must be nailed to the work if our City traveling is to be civilized and made endurable.

The Slave-Trade Still Prosperous.

We have recently received a communication from one of our African correspondents which contains some interesting details touching the traffic in slaves. For more than half a century this odious commerce has withstood the denunciations of successive philanthropists; the proscriptive legislation of mighty States; the incessant surveillance, and destructive attacks of hostile squadrons—yet it is still prosperous, still flourishing. Every letter from the African coast brings us intelligence of the capture of one or more of the vessels engaged in it—our present correspondent announces that of *five*; but the profits accruing from the trade are so enormous that even these disasters cannot deter the losers from following their horrid avocation, one fortunate venture out of every four being sufficient to indemnify and remunerate them for all risk, all failure. Nor are the wholesale dealers in their fellowmen unmindful of the convenience of their customers. From Cape Palmas to Loando, according to our informant, there is one barracoon, or slave-dépôt, to every twenty miles of the coast, so that on the slightest relaxation of the vigilance of the cruisers, the traders can readily take in their human cargo, and be off with them to Cuba or Brazil. Now, the plain inference from all these facts, and from the ill success of the attempts hitherto made, both by England and the United States, at vast expense, as well as sacrifice of life, to suppress it, is that the African Slave-trade cannot be put down while there exist countries which desire and are willing to pay a high price for negroes. It is a fundamental axiom of political economy, not less applicable to the present than to other cases, that the supply and value of any article are ultimately regulated by the demand; with the increase of that, the supply and value of the given commodity will increase; with the decline of that, they will diminish. As long as the slave-dealer has a market, where he can obtain $800 or $1,000 a head for his cargo of 500 or 600 Africans, he will brave all dangers in the prosecution of a commerce which, despite of risk and loss, will make him quickly rich. But let him be shut out from this emporium, and confined to markets where few slaves suffice, and their price is low, and he will soon tire of hazarding life and capital in a business so unremunerative; let him be excluded from all marts, and his occupation, like Othello's, is at once gone. Now if the nations that are in vain essaying to annihilate the African Slave-Trade, would see their efforts crowned with success, they must employ all their influence to obtain the coöperation of those States which at present foster and sustain it. True, they may fail of this object. The said States may refuse to coöperate with them in the godly work, on the ground that slave-labor is essential to the cultivation of their fields, and that their legislating against it would convert those fields into a wilderness. For these reasons, we say, the Governments that still continue to patronize the African Slave-Trade may decline to become parties to its proscription, yet the attempt to induce them to do so ought to be again and again made, as without their coöperation, that traffic will in the future, no less than in the past, prove *irrepressible*.

Practical Secession.—There is a resolution before the Virginia Legislature which disposes, as far as Virginia is concerned, of the Southern Confederacy, with which we have been so long threatened, in a very sensible fashion. Referring to the "Conference" proposed by Mr. Meminger, and other statesmen of the same calibre, it says that "prompt and efficient coöperation can be more safely obtained by the direct and authoritative action of the constituted authorities of the Southern States than through the agency of an assemblage which can have no legitimate power except to debate and advise."

This covers the whole case. If the question of disunion be left to the constituted authorities of the Southern States, the Union will never run any great risk, as the constituted authorities are generally rather chary of undertaking revolutions. It is the fiddling demogogues—the highly unconstituted authorities—who keep up the agitation. If no assemblies were held which can do nothing better than debate and advise, we should hear nothing of reformation and dissolution. Assemblies whose powers are confined to talking are the thing, of all others, in which that large class of Southern gentlemen, whose worldly possessions consist mainly in the "gift of the gab," most delight. As they cannot possibly be called upon, in such bodies, to put their awful threats into a tangible form, or follow them up with action, the utterance of them forms a pleasing amusement, which is not the less agreeable that it is entirely harmless.

A Daniel not come to Judgment.—A number of Mr. Fernando Wood's followers, delegates to the Charleston Convention and others, ate their dinner in the Astor House on Monday evening. We should have been sorry to allude to so strictly private and proper a proceeding in any way, if the *Daily News*, Mr. Wood's organ, had not yesterday morning in an editorial article claimed for this mystic banquet the character of an important political demonstration, and informed the public, amongst other things, that Mr. Charles O'Conor's doctrines on the Slavery question were then and there approved in "the flattest manner," by the assemblage. Accepting this assertion as correct, we cannot overlook the fact that we find among the names of those present, that of Judge Sutherland, now occupying a seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court of this District, and we are sure that we violate none of the proprieties of life when we say that, in our opinion, this gentleman committed a grave error by appearing in any such scene. All the best traditions of the Bench, as well as all the rules of judicial decorum, concur with the common sense of mankind, in declaring the presence of Judges at meetings of extreme partisan politicians to be highly improper and inexpedient. If our judicial future is to be augured from this and other recent manifestations, we may rely upon it that there are most grievous scandals and shames in store for us still.

The Carnival of Dirt.—We should like to know whether no means can be taken to guard against the dirty interregnum with which the City is visited every January—as regularly as by the traditional "thaw." The street-cleaning contracts expire, it appears, at the end of every year, and there is always a full month of mud, slush, garbage, offal, disease and discomfort before new ones are made, and the work recommenced. The tax levy has first to pass the new Common Council; then the new Mayor has to sign it; then the City Inspector has to make fresh contracts, and these, in their turn, have to be approved by the Common Council; and all this takes at least a month at the very period of the year when the City most needs cleaning. This year we are apparently still a good fortnight off from any relief. We beg to suggest to those whom it concerns, the propriety of making contracts that will run at least to the first of February, or until the new officers are fairly at work. The present system is one of the best specimens of clumsiness and absurdity we remember to have met with. It might have been invented in the "Circumlocution Office," and illustrates in perfection the mystery of "how not to do it."

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Serious Railroad Accident.

Springfield, Mass., Tuesday, Jan. 31.

The New-York and Boston Express train, which left this city for Boston at 1½ o'clock this afternoon, met with a serious accident on the Western Railroad, about five miles west of Palmer, by the breaking of an axle of the car next to the rear car, which threw it down an embankment of sixty feet, injuring Simon Daly, a brakeman, so badly that he died in less than two hours.

The car that went down the embankment contained about twenty passengers, several of whom were bruised, but none of them were seriously hurt. The car in its descent rolled over two or three times before stopping, but was not much damaged. Daly was at the break on the rear end of the car when the accident happened, and was thrown off and ran over by the rear car, which was also thrown from the track, and broke both his legs.

Superintendent Gray ran out a special train from this city to the scene of the accident, and the road was soon cleared of the obstruction.

Affairs in Virginia.

RECEPTION OF HART'S STATUE OF CLAY—THE SOUTHERN CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS—APPROPRIATION FOR THE COVINGTON AND OHIO RAILROAD.

Richmond, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

Hart's statue of Henry Clay, made for the ladies of Virginia, was taken from the vessel to-day, in a box enveloped in American flags, and placed in a vehicle which was drawn by an immense concourse of citizens, accompanied by a band of music, to the Mechanics' Institute, where it will remain until the anniversary of his birth-day, when it will be formally inaugurated.

Important resolutions were introduced in both Houses to-day, in relation to a Conference of the Southern States, but received no action.

The House passed a bill appropriating $2,500,000 as a loan to the Covington and Ohio Railroad.

Fires.

A WAREHOUSE AT WILMINGTON, DEL.

Wilmington, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

Last night a fire destroyed the storehouse of Warner's Line of Packets, including fifty bales of cotton, some finished goods belonging to D. Lammott & Co. The adjoining paper warehouse of Jessup & Moore, of Philadelphia, was also destroyed. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Loss unascertained.

STORE IN BURLINGTON, IOWA.

Burlington, Iowa, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

A fire this morning destroyed the entire stock of Ross & Whipple, hardware merchants, and the grocery store of E. G. Gebhwend. Total loss estimated at $30,000; insurance not known.

Union Meeting at Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

This evening's *Journal* publishes a call for a grand mass meeting on Saturday night next, to organize a party to be styled the "Constitutional Union Party," having for its object the preservation of the Union, the protection of the Constitutional rights of the States, and the suppression of sectionalism. It is signed by a large number of prominent business men of the city. Hon. John J. Crittenden, Hon. Millard Fillmore and Hon. Edward Everett are expected to address the meeting.

From New Mexico.

DEPREDATIONS OF THE INDIANS SUSPENDED—MOVEMENT OF THE MAILS.

Independence, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

The Santa Fé mail arrived here to-day from Pawnee Fork.

Lieut. Robinson, who went out two weeks ago, was accidentally shot through the arm; his wound was dressed at the Little Arkansas, and when last heard from he was doing well.

There were two mails laying at Pawnee Fork, awaiting escorts. Lieut. Bell had sent two escorts from there with the out-going mails, and the return was hourly expected when this mail left.

No Indians of any description were seen on the route by this party.

Non-Arrival of the America.

Halifax, Tuesday, Jan. 31—8 P. M.

There are no signs of the Royal Mail steamship *America*, now in her 18th day from Liverpool. The news dispatch for the Associated Press, on her arrival will be transmitted over the Nova Scotia line to Amherst, and thence be expressed to Sackville, a distance of only five miles, which will ensure great promptitude in its delivery to the Press throughout the United States.

Agitation in Texas.

Charleston, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

The *Courier's* correspondent at New-Orleans telegraphs:

A bill has been introduced in the Texas Legislature providing for the imprisonment of Northern preachers, teachers and drummers who may come there.

Gov. Houston's Message dissents completely from the secession resolutions of the South Carolina Legislature.

Items from New-Orleans.

Charleston, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

The *Courier's* special New-Orleans correspondent telegraphs the following:

The last rail on the Mississippi Central Railroad is to be laid on the 31st.

The Mississippi River is rising rapidly at New-Orleans and above.

Difficulty in the Virginia Legislature.

Richmond, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

A difficulty, which was, however, amicably settled, between the Speaker of the House of Delegates, and Mr. Seldon, of Stafford, preferred action yesterday on the resolutions relative to the appointment of a Committee on the South Carolina Mission.

Expulsion of Citizens from Kentucky.

Cincinnati, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

Eighteen citizens of Mason and Bracken Counties, Kentucky, have been expelled from the State on account of their opinions on Slavery. Most of them arrived here yesterday.

Red River Steamer Burnt.

Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

The New-Orleans *True Delta*, of the 26th says, "The steamer *Cam Howell*, with a cargo of 760 bales cotton and 30,000 pounds of hides, was burnt in the Upper Red River on the 20th." Loss not stated.

Movements of Senator Douglas.

Newark, N. J., Tuesday, Jan. 31.

Senator Douglas was last night the guest of ex-Gov. Price. He took the early train from here this morning for Washington.

Nebraska Preparing for Admission into the Union.

St. Louis, Monday, Jan. 30.

A bill for a Convention to frame a State Constitution has passed both Houses of the Nebraska Legislature, and has received the Governor's signature.

Amusements.

Winter Garden.—This popular establishment will be closed to-night for the purpose of rehearsing thoroughly the new dramatic version of "Oliver Twist," which will be brought out in a remarkable way to-morrow night. Miss Matilda Heron plays *Nancy*, (one of Miss Cushman's great parts,) Mr. J. W. Wallack *Fagin*, Mr. George Jordan *Bill Sykes*, and Mr. Johnston the *Dodger*.

Concert.—Miss Cecilia Flores, a charming young lady, who made a successful *début* at Niblo's some time since, and who, by great domestic calamities and reverses, is suddenly reduced to the necessity of seeking a subsistence in her accomplishments, will give a concert to-night at the French Theatre. A number of prominent musicians will assist on the occasion, and the programme in its main ingredients is both popular and good. Miss Flores, Mr. Ernest Perring, and Mr. Weinlich are the vocalists: Mr. Patterson the pianist, Mr. J. A. Kyle the flutist, and Mr. Balfow the conductor.

FROM ALBANY.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

Albany, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

The Republican State Central Committee met at Congress Hall this evening, and agreed to call a State Convention, composed of two delegates from each Assembly District, to meet at Syracuse on the 19th day of April, to elect delegates to the Republican National Convention. Some discussion as to the election of delegates by Congressional Districts was had, but the final action of the Committee was unanimous.

Hon. Joshua R. Giddings passed through this city to-night, on his way to Washington, to testify before the Harper's Ferry Investigating Committee.

This morning, at a special term of the Supreme Court, Judge Geo. Gould presiding, Wm. M. Evarts, on behalf of the people of the State of New-York, moved for the continuance of an injunction, as granted by Judge W. B. Wright, against the Common Council of New-York, restraining said Common Council from granting to the New-York and Yonkers Railroad Company permission to lay or construct a railroad in any of the streets or avenues of said City. Judge Gilbert Dean opposed the motion. After argument, Judge Gould stated that the grant given to this Company appeared to be interdicted by the statute of 1854, and he, therefore, granted the motion to continue the injunction, giving the defendants the opportunity to go to the next general term in March.

SENATE.

Albany, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

Mr. Manierre presented a remonstrance from citizens of New-York against the proposed amendment of the Constitution relating to the Judiciary; also, a petition in favor of repealing the act establishing a Commission of Records in the City of New-York.

Mr. McLeod Murphy presented a petition for a license law to regulate the sale of passenger tickets.

Mr. Spinola noticed a bill to amend the act for improving the breed of horses.

Mr. Manierre introduced a bill to amend the Common School law of New-York City. It provides that the Trustees shall hereafter be appointed by the Board of Supervisors on the nomination of the Corporation Counsel. The Trustees so appointed shall be citizens of the United States, and shall have been residents of the City of New-York for at least three years next preceding their appointment, and shall hold no other Federal, State, City or County office, except it be that of Commissioner of Deeds or Notary Public. The last section abolishes the office of Inspector of Common Schools.

EVENING SESSION.

The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Loan bill was reported complete, and ordered to a third reading. The bill for the relief of widows and children of clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church, by allowing them to hold real estate to the amount of $200,000, was, on a motion of Mr. Spinola, laid on the table.

No other business of interest was done, and, after a brief session, the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Albany, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

The bill relating to Justices of the Peace in the County of Otsego, elected to hold Courts of Sessions, and the bill authorizing special terms of the Supreme Court in the Fifth Judicial District, were passed.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to compel the attendance of witnesses before the Common Councils of cities, and to punish false swearing by such witnesses.

Mr. Cooper moved to exempt the City of New-York from the influence of the bill. He wanted to know if it was intended to enable the Common Council of New-York to bring James Gordon Bennett before them. He thought that Council a corrupt and untrustworthy body, and he was not willing to give them powers of investigation.

Messrs. Tucker, Jaques and Briggs spoke against any such exemption. That want of it was felt and needed no where so much as in New-York.

The amendment was withdrawn, and, after a long discussion, the bill was ordered to a third reading.

EVENING SESSION.

The House resumed the consideration of bills on general orders.

Several bills were ordered to a third reading, among them that to amend Sec. 135 of the Court of Procedure, which provides that in actions for the foreclosure of mortgages on real estate, notice may be given to unknown parties in interest by the publication of a summons for six successive weeks in the State paper, and one County paper, where the mortgaged estate is located; also, the bill to incorporate the Athenæum Association of the City of New-York. The bill to prevent stockholders of incorporated companies from voting by proxy was taken up, but progress was reported without debate. The bill to enable aliens to take, hold and convey real estate and confirm titles received from them, was opposed by Mr. Bingham and progress reported. The bill to allow Notaries Public to perform the duties of Justices of Peace as Commissioners of Deeds was warmly opposed by Mr. Law and recommitted. The bill amending the law designating Holidays was recommitted, with instructions to amend it by providing that bills falling due on a holiday shall be payable on the day subsequent to such holiday. Several bills of no general interest were acted upon in Committee of the Whole.

From Our Albany Correspondent.

A LITTLE ABOUT LEGISLATION—MUCH ABOUT PRO-RATA—THE JUDICIARY AMENDMENTS—INCORPORATING A MUSEUM — NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, &C.

Albany, Tuesday, Jan. 31, 1860.

Both Houses are transacting more than the usual amount of routine work, but as yet there is little to interest the public at large in the work of either.

"General orders" are the special order in the Assembly to-day, and all sorts of little bills about roads, about bridges, about catching fish in Mud Creek, shooting chip-munks in beech woods, building line fences, &c., have been worked over from the Committee of the Whole to the order of third reading.

To-morrow, it is understood, the Committee on the Pro-Rata Freight bill will make their report—five decidedly in favor of the law, two names, Conkling and Varian, understood to be decidedly against it. The decision of the Committee indicates that this question has assumed something of a sectional character, and that the Representatives of the cities have arrayed themselves on the one side, while on the other are the Representatives of the rural districts—the old division and clashing of consumer and producer. I am not surprised that this question has fallen to be considered purely as a commercial matter. It has been so contested before the Committee as to give it that direction. If it continues to be discussed from that stand-point, there needs nothing of the spirit of prophecy to foretell what will be the end. All contests between the City and the country have but one end. The City goes to the wall. It will be so in this case—when the final battle is fought. The producer and manufacturer of the interior may not and will not comprehend "the law of trade," "unrestricted commerce," "free transit," "danger of diversion;" but he will understand that he had to pay $65 a car load to transport a few head of cattle from the centre of the State to the City, while the Ohio man only paid $40 to have his stock picked up at Sandusky and carried down past his door, and perhaps by the same train. When his representative comes home, after voting against a law which he thinks will prevent this discrimination, and attempts to explain his vote by a resort to the reasons and arguments by which he was persuaded, the producer will be very apt to think that he has been caught by some "*glittering* generalities," and that in future he had better be kept at home. It is this knowledge of the wrath to come that will make many a legislator blind to the dicta of the Chamber of Commerce, deaf to the arguments of counsel, set against the testimony of experts, callous to entreaty, blind to facts, averse even to "individual explanations." Between "these laws of trade" on the one side, and the obstinacy of constituents on the other, representative men have anything but a pathway of roses.

Senator Truman has an inquiring turn of mind A year or more ago, the proprietors of the *Atlas and Argus* entered into a contract to do all the printing of the Legislature, for a sum which in the aggregate should not exceed a total of $50,000 per year. Last year the Comptroller paid one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars for what the contractor stipulated he would charge but $50,000 for. Senator Truman can't wool this, not being in the trade, and the Senate gratifies him by adopting his resolution calling for the facts—the whys and wherefores. The Senate also adopts another resolve of his, to inquire how much money has been expended in the attempt to remove the Quarantine establishment from Staten Island

More, probably, than even Senator Tasman conjectures will be the fee paid for that job.

The "solid men of New-York" have taken the hint, and, turning over on their fingers the cost of holding two or three State elections, petition the Legislature not to pass the judicial amendments to the Constitution, which may involve the State in the expense aforesaid. I notice on one petition the names of Robert B. Minturn and Moses Taylor.

A petition is before the Senate this morning, asking that a law may be passed to permit the sale of passenger tickets only by those who have licenses. It is aimed, of course, at the ticket swindlers of your City. But will such a law answer the purpose? I recollect once upon a time, a similar bill was before the Legislature. I think it eventually chrystalized into the establishment of the Emigrant Dépôt at Castle Garden. While it was before the Select Committee, one, prominent as an emigrant runner, proposed several amendments, which were so plausible that the Committee adopted them as calculated to increase the stringency of the law. They passed the Committee, passed the Senate, and would have passed the House, had not their author taken a wee drap too much, and impudently bragged of the deception. When he showed the way, anybody could see that the *Great Eastern* might have been navigated (if she can be navigated any where) through and through the law. The back track was taken, the amendments dropped, and the law passed in its present shape. But it don't appear to strike the spot,—the evil of "ticket swindling" is as much talked of as ever, and will be, I presume, even should the proposed license system be adopted. It wants the infliction of penalties already provided. *Mirabile dictu!* You have just convicted one Fowler of this kind of swindling. Give him the full time; catch another, and "serve him so a little more," and there will be no need of a license to secure fair dealing. If you could fasten the hooks of the law upon a steamship owner or a railroad agent (they both wink at the swindlers) it would help amazingly.

Senator Manierre has a bill to introduce, "incorporating the American Museum." The objects declared in the bill are "diffusing knowledge in the various branches of Natural History. The Arts and general science, and establishing and carrying on a Zoological Garden." The capital is to be not exceeding $500,000, and bonds not exceeding in amount $200,000. I do not find among the corporators one name that I thought a part and portion of the "greatest collection of curiosities in the world." A Museum without Barnum!—fish without water, is it not?

Matters are coming to a crisis with the promoters of City Railroads. The cauldron bubbles so actively just now that precipitation must soon take place. The proposed combination is said to be irresistible—so strong as "to defy competition" as the shop-dealers say.

"Man proposes—God disposes." Is not that it? Senator Hammond, so long as two weeks ago, announced his purpose on this day to discuss affairs of State, to wit: "the irrepressible conflict,"—the Governor's Message being made at that time the special order that he might have a hobby on which to ride. Tuesday morning is here,—and the special order is called, but no Senator Hammond is to the fore to respond with his "I move that." The "rheumatiz" has him pinned down, bandaged hand and foot—and the two hours' speech, dwindles down to occasional exclamations in which I fear there is hardly to be traced much of that lofty devotion, that exalted patriotism and hopeful trust and reliance we anticipated would make up the day's discourse. All sentences are full, but not very smoothly rounded. He hopes soon to get the better of the irrepressible conflict in which he is now engaged, and at an early day to redeem his promise of a speech on the condition of the country. It will be well done, if done at all and perhaps all the better for the delay.

Those from whom the flesh-pots are passing away, and those who hope soon to enjoy the emoluments of office, are here in about equal numbers. All are "looking to the Senate," which meets in Executive Session to-morrow, and some are looking anxiously. There have been times when more than one-half of the nominees would be sent back to the Governor. They should be now, but they will not. Somehow, of late years, Senators have come to consider themselves nonentities in these matters of appointments, and bound to confirm whoever is sent up from the Executive chamber. They will, doubtless, "put 'em through."

The Republican State Central Committee meets at 4 o'clock this afternoon, to fix upon the time, place, and manner of appointing delegates to the Chicago Convention. "The eyes of the State are upon them." A friend, peculiar in his expressions, says "It is wise generalship that guards against danger, without seeming to recognize it." It is a shrewd politician who steers the Republican clipper through the intricate channel that leads to the Chicago Convention, without damaging the cargo. Will it be done?

LEO.

The Rochester Poisoning Case.

THE ATTEMPT TO MURDER THE PETTENGILL FAMILY.

From the Rochester American.

Our citizens were startled this morning by the announcement that an attempt had been made to poison the family of James O. Pettingill, Esq., of Ogden, a gentleman well known as an Ex-member of Assembly and prominent as a citizen. He resides at the village of Adams Basin, twelve miles out of the city.

The *Democrat* of this morning contains a letter in relation to the affair from which we extract and add such information as we have since gathered. The poison used was strychnine, and it appears to have been put into the food of which Mr. Pettingill, his daughter, Mrs. Marshall and Mrs. Lewis, her nurse, all partook. They were all suddenly taken ill yesterday and as the symptoms of poison were too evident to be mistaken, a number of physicians were called. Those in attendance were Drs. Badlam, Slayton, Olden and Craig, the latter a Coroner of the County. It was thought last evening that Mrs. Lewis would not survive, while more hopes were entertained for Mr. Pettingill and his daughter. This morning we are happy to hear that all are likely to recover in due time.

Suspicion fell at once upon a girl employed in the family as a domestic. Her name is Ellen Grant. Justice Dresser issued a warrant, and Constable Burditt took her into custody last night. An examination will take place to-day we presume, when more facts will be developed. A letter was received this morning by District-Attorney Stull, requesting him to attend the examination. Owing, however, to his being engaged in the Sessions, he could not comply with the request. As the letter was written by Mr. Pettingill, we infer that his condition has much improved since last evening.

The motive which could induce the commission of this diabolical act is not apparent. The affair very naturally creates great sensation in the village and vicinity, and causes no little talk in the city, where Mr. Pettingill is so well known. As there was an inquiry being made in the city to day about the girl who is suspected of the crime, we suppose that she has not been long employed at Mr. Pettingill's, and went out from here. It has been intimated that the name she bears is on the Police records, but it could not be found on the multitudinous pages this morning.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Rochester, N. Y., Tuesday, Jan. 31.

The Pettingill family (of Adam's Basin) are all alive this morning. The servant's examination is still going on, but develops only circumstantial evidence against her. Ella Grant is not her real name, and that she will not give. She positively refuses to have counsel, and says she is well aware of her legal rights.

The Tract Society and its Papers.—The Vermont *Chronicle* publishes a correspondence in relation to the publication of the religious papers issued by the Tract Society. A letter addressed to the editor of the *Chronicle* by the Secretary of the Boston Tract House, incloses another from Mr. Hallock, Secretary of the New-York establishment. The Boston Branch contends that it was justified in starting the two opposition papers, the *Tract Journal* and *Child at Home*, in direct rivalry with the New-York publications of the *American Messenger* and *Child's Paper*, forasmuch as the New-York house did not accede to a proposition which was put in the following words on behalf of Boston:

"Our [Boston] Executive Committee wish me to ask if some arrangement can be made by which the *Messenger* may represent more fully the Society? Would you let us have two columns, exclusive of our receipts, in which we might insert our advertisements, or such other matter as pertained exclusively to the interests of our Society?"

The Boston branch further charges upon the New-York House an intention to monopolize the sale of the papers issued under the auspices of the Tract Society; and declares that its only alternative was to establish new sheets, an enterprise which has proved abundantly successful.

The "Herald" at the South.—The Fayetteville *Observer*, one of the leading presses of North Carolina, under the heading of "Bennett's Sheet," says:

"It has always surprised us that respectable people at the South would permit this very bad paper to come into their houses. It has always been immoral in its tendency, and could at all times be bought for any side in politics or morals. *Many years ago about $20 was its price, for anything, no matter how rascally.* More recently, its power for evil has been enlarged, and so correspondingly has its price. It was once sent to us in exchange, but we became so disgusted with it that we ordered it to be sent back through the Post-office as 'refused.'"

Then, after quoting the resolutions recently passed by the Abolitionists in Convention at Buffalo, the *Observer* adds:

"Such *an insidiously incendiary paper*, abounding with professions of devotion to the South, *but really working for the Abolitionists, for pay, should not be tolerated in the South.*"

TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE.

LECTURE BY MR. WENDELL PHILLIPS.

A very large audience assembled at the Cooper Institute, last evening, to hear the lecture of Mr. Wendell Phillips on "Toussaint L'Ouverture."

Mr. Phillips said the lecture he proposed to deliver that evening would be at once a biographical sketch and an argument, which he intended as a defence of a race to which a great negro belonged, and for which he bravely suffered and died. Toussaint L'Ouverture, the soldier, patriot and martyr of St. Domingo, was a pure African, without one drop of white blood in his veins. Whatever he had to say that evening, then, belonged to the black, and if the admiration of the audience was moved, they must remember that the white race was in no way concerned in it. His task would be a brief comparison of races—the African against the Saxon—and they would form a judgment of each by what they had done. The Saxon race liked to be judged by its courage, self-control and determination of purpose. These three attributes make up what we know as the pluck of the Saxon race. He hoped to be able to show that the much-despised negro race—that race which we trample under foot and declare to be unfit for anything but to carry our burdens—is in every respect equal to the Saxons, and wherever it has had an opportunity of displaying itself, it has done as much as any other race of men to entitle it to a place in the page of history. [Cheers.] St. Domingo is about the size of Rhode Island and Connecticut. The Spaniards settled on the eastern and the French on the western side. The French colony made great progress, so that from 1785 to 1790 it had become a favorite colony of the kingdom. It boasted palaces equal to the kingly mansions of France, and the grandeur of the French kings and the magnificence of the Romans could not outrival the splendid greatness of the planters of the settlement. There were 30,000 whites on the island, the owners of the land and of slaves; and, as in America at the present day, the slaveholders freely intermixed with the slaves. The only difference is, that while they acknowledged their children, here we do not. They educated them well, sent them to Europe, and at their death settled large fortunes upon their offspring. Yet they labored under many disadvantages. A mulatto could not sit on the same bench with a white boy, and if a black was riding into a city he would not be allowed to enter until he alighted and led the horse in by the bridle. Neither would a negro worship God in the same church in which a white man worshipped. There was also a distinct cemetery for the interment of the bones of the negro, from the place in which the white found sepulchre. The educated portion of the colored people were the most sensitive to these disabilities. The Slave-trade was at this period in strong operation, and the large number of negroes annually taken from the African coast was scarcely sufficient to supply the wants of the planters who needed them for the cultivation of sugar. In this divided state of society the horrors of the French Revolution broke forth in the year 1790. The cry of an uprising nation was borne on the breeze to Saint Domingo. The white man heard it with alarm, for he feared for the safety of the despotism he exercised over a large body of negroes, and he knew well what was meant by the uprising of an enslaved and outraged people. The negro heard of it with stolid indifference. To him it was a war of words—an idea with which he had no concern. The mulatto heard of it with rejoicing, for he saw that now there was a chance of deliverance from the degraded position in which he had so long moved, and from which his education, wealth and refinement could not serve to shield him. Instantly the mulattoes got together and sent a messenger to Paris, with a contribution of six thousand livres, asking in return only to be put on a footing of citizenship, to be free from the degraded state in which they had so long been held, and asking the Convention to send some force to carry out the reformation. These claims were made by the mulattoes, on the ground that they were sons of France, and as such were fully entitled to all these privileges, for God had given them life and liberty, which no man had a right to take from them. The Convention received their application in the most favorable manner, and at once sent a young officer with a force to carry out these just acts of reformation in the Island. On his arrival, the Legislature was in session, and on the planters learning the nature of his mission they became greatly enraged, and destroying the decree of the Convention which placed the negroes on an equal footing with the whites, swore that they would perish rather than submit. They at once appealed to the Governor, who in his extremity called upon the negroes, and 14,000 of them answered the summons by appearing in arms. The greatest consternation now prevailed on the island. One portion was for uniting its fortunes with the young American Republic just rising in majesty. The planters, in their terror, appealed to the English in Jamaica to come to their assistance, and the British responded by sending Gen. Maitland to operate against the negroes with 6,000 of the bravest soldiers in the world. This was the same Maitland who afterwards carried Napoleon to St. Helena. The horrors of the Island may well be conceived with all these conflicting elements within it. To add to the confusion, when the blacks were ordered to lay down their arms and go back into retirement they refused to do so, but thought that they would do a little fighting on their own account.

The lecturer here went on to describe more at length the state of parties and the resolute acts of resistance made by the negroes. It was about this period that Toussaint L'Ouverture appeared. He was an ignorant and untutored man, of about fifty years of age, the son of an African who had been stolen from the African coast, and he had not one drop of Saxon blood in his veins. His only skill was as a herbalist, and he was very well-known as a sort of country doctor. His first act on taking part with his countrymen for liberty, was to see to the safety of his master and mistress, whom he put into a vessel, after having loaded it with sugar, coffee, &c., and he then sent them to Baltimore, and never forgot to send them the constant means of support each year as long as they lived. [Loud applause.] The lecturer then at some length detailed instances of magnanimity in the negro character, showing how Dessalines had stood by his master in sickness, and with his own hands dug his grave at his death. The exciting scenes of the revolt of the negroes were then very extensively depicted by Mr. Phillips, and the firm and courageous demeanor of Toussaint, from the beginning of the outbreak to the time when sixty French vessels appeared before the port of St. Domingo, was eloquently described amid great applause. When the last expedition from France approached, the island the native commanders warned them not to approach, for if they did they would burn the city, poison the rivers, and show no mercy. The French did land, however, and Dessalines kept his word, applying, with his own hand, the torch to the door of a magnificent palace, finished for him by English architects, and in forty-eight hours the town lay in ruins. The French were beaten at every step, and the inspiriting tunes of the "Marseillaise," chanted by the blacks, on one occasion, caused their opponents to stand still, as if petrified. They could not fire on men who chanted the song of liberty till they were urged forward by the officers pricking them with their swords, in spite of which they were beaten. And would any man say that these troops of St. Domingo did not deserve liberty? The Frenchmen, finding they were beaten in the field, had recourse to lying proclamations. Le Clerc pronounced Toussaint a knave, and said he did not come to enslave the Haytians, but to deprive Toussaint of authority. He invited the black chieftain to come from the mountains, promising him protection. Toussaint submitted, telling Le Clerc that his only motive in doing so was to avoid bloodshed. Le Clerc swore on the cross inviolable protection to Toussaint, upon which the latter retired again to the mountains to practice the arts of peace, as tranquillity once more reigned in his country. But August was approaching, bringing with it its fevers, when Le Clerc knew that many of his soldiers must perish. In such a prospect Toussaint was too powerful a man to be suffered to remain at large. Accordingly, he was summoned to a council, and, relying on the word of a French general, he went. Toussaint has been accused of credulity in going, for he might have known that he would be deceived, and therefore should have stayed away; but that only showed that the white man could lie more glibly and smoothly than he. Perhaps he reasoned that, as he was suspected, if he did not go he might be seized, and that if he went his confidence might disarm his enemies. At all events, it could be no worse—and so he went. Mr. Phillips then proceeded to show the trustworthiness of Toussaint. His word, he said, had never been broken, and so perfectly honorable was he in this particular, that his bitterest enemies implicitly trusted him. He illustrated this by a well-known story. Toussaint had an engagement to meet Gen. Maitland, the British commander. While on the way, the General was informed that he was betrayed; still he went, and when he arrived Toussaint placed two letters in his hand—one from the French Commander offering him any sum of money to deliver Maitland to him, and the other his answer: "I have promised this Englishman my protection, and he shall have it." At another time he was offered a lordship and unbounded wealth, by George III., if he would transfer the island to Great Britain, but he refused to break his plighted faith to those he served. Returning to the summons to the Council, Mr. Phillips said, when Toussaint entered the Council Chamber all the officers drew their swords, and declared him a prisoner. He looked sorrowful at the announcement, but not surprised. He was sent on board a ship, with his family, and conveyed to France. As the island faded from his view, he said, "You think you have plucked up the tree of liberty by the roots, but I am only a branch. The roots are planted deep in the hearts of the people, and you must tear them out before you can destroy their life." On arriving in France, he was imprisoned in a dungeon at the foot of the Alps, there to die. The ice was thick upon the floor in Winter, and the water lay an inch deep in Summer. At first, he was allowed five francs a day; but Napoleon Bonaparte, who subsequently scolded at the parsimony of the British Government because it allowed him only six thousand dollars a month, ordered the miserable pittance allowed to Toussaint to be reduced to two francs a day. But as he did not die, the jailor was ordered to Paris, and to take the keys of the dungeon with him. He was detained in Paris four days, and when he returned the work had been finished. Toussaint L'Ouverture was starved to death. The lecturer here drew, in withering language, a contrast between the dignity with which Toussaint met his fate, and the pitiful complaints made by Napoleon at Saint Helena, about his quarters, his dinners, &c. Mr. Phillips then spoke of the vengeance Dessalines subsequently took on the French; how he once hanged 500 of them, to avenge the death of his slaughtered countrymen—and born as he (the lecturer) was, under the shade of Bunker Hill, he would say, Dessalines did right; how the negro chief fired red-hot cannon balls to sink the ship in which the Marquis de Rochambeau was about to fly, but forgave him, at the intercession of the British. From this he deduced the fact that the negro was not deficient in true courage, referring the audience to several events in history, the last of which was the recent outbreak in Virginia. He then compared Toussaint to Cromwell, Washington, Napoleon, and others, awarding the palm to the negro chief. Mr. Phillips concluded, nearly in the following words:

People to-night might think him a fanatic, because they read history with their prejudices and not with their eyes. But when some future historian, like Tacitus, comes to write, he will take Phocion as the noblest model of Greece—Brutus, of Rome—Hampden, of England—Lafayette, of France;—Washington, the brightest star of the last generation, and John Brown, of Harper's Ferry, for this—[loud hisses and cheers]—and with a pen dipped in the sunbeam, will write above them all the name of the patriot and martyr—*Toussaint L'Ouverture.* [Applause and hisses.]

AFFAIRS AT YALE COLLEGE.

OPENING OF THE GYMNASIUM AT NEW-HAVEN—INTERESTING CEREMONIES.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Yale College Tuesday, Jan. 31, 860.

In 1850 students who were suspected of frequenting the bowling-alleys of New-Haven lost favor with the Faculty; in 1860, the Faculty provide for students bowling-alleys better than any New-Haven can afford.

It is probably known to the general reader that last Summer the corporation of Yale College appropriated $10,000 for the purpose of building and fitting up a gymnasium for the use of the College. This building is now completed, having been erected under the superintendence of Prof. Thacher, who has manifested a marked interest in the undertaking. The work has been done, including the fixtures, by Mr. C. A. Dickerman, who claims, and not without reason, to have built and equipped the best establishment of the kind in the country. The building stands in Library-street, just back of the College Library, and is fifty by one hundred feet on the ground. It contains a basement nine feet in the clear, in which are eight ten-pin alleys. These have been in use for some two months past, and are constantly occupied from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M. A reading room is to be established in one corner of this basement, so that those who are waiting for their turn at the alleys need lose no time from their literary employments. The room above is the gymnasium proper, being nearly the full size of the building, and with walls twenty-four feet high. In this room is placed the kind of apparatus usually to be found in gymnastic establishments. Perched up over the entrance and so as not to interfere with movements on the floor is a sort of gallery containing a janitor's room, a room (better than any college room) for a student who has charge of the building, a wash room, dressing-room and water-closet.

The building is for the use of those connected with the College, and a small charge of one dollar per term is added to such student's bill, to defray expenses and provide for interest on the capital invested. Members of the different schools of the University and graduates of the College can have entrance by the payment of a small fee. Rules and regulations for the government of its frequenters are posted up about the buildings, and I observed with pleasure that the last one reads as follows: "The observance of these rules is left to the mutual courtesy of the students, to whom is committed mainly the care of the whole establishment." Nothing more tends to make any man a gentleman than to treat him like one. Last night the Yale College Gymnasium was formally opened for use. It was, though a very unassuming, an auspicious event for the University. Many a less has been heralded by a ringing of bells and a flourish of trumpets. At about 8 o'clock, quietly assembled a company of some three hundred gentlemen and ladies, including many of the Professors and their families, to inspect the new building and to witness the exercises of some half-dozen amateur acrobats belonging to the institution. It was altogether a most successful exhibition. The young gentlemen, Messrs. Raymond and Cifuentes, of the Scientific Scoool; Hubbard, of the Medical; Dutton and Brunnel, of the Senior Class; Belden and Parish, of the Freshman, and Howard, of Mr. Russel's Preparatory School, performed various feats of "ground and lofty tumbling," on the rack-bars, the rings, the *trapeze*, ladders, poles and ropes, to the great delight of the lookers-on. It is doubtful whether their performances can be equaled by other than professional gymnasts. Two or three tableaux executed last night were certainly not excelled by any representations I have ever witnessed in New-York City itself. The New-Haven Band was in attendance, enlivening the occasion by appropriate music.

But the interest of the scene was heightened, at least to your correspondent, by its *morale*. To see men in tights, performing feats of strength or agility, is, though generally pleasing, not necessarily attractive; but such an exhibition, gotten up by the Faculty of one of the oldest and strictest of our institutions of learning, and to see which they not only came themselves, but brought their wives and daughters, is a sight which ten years ago I expected to see, if ever, when my head should have become silvered and my step tottering. Dignified professors in gold-bowed spectacles, applauding their pupils for a successful *trapeze* exercise, and congratulating them as cordially as they would have done for a Latin or Greek one is something new in my philosophy. I could imagine, too, that in their compliments there was a slight trace of regret that these and similar institutions were of so recent introduction. As the worthy President passed around the arena, pleased almost to childish glee, I fancied his dorsal curve to be a little straightened, and wondered whether, had gymnasiums and boat clubs been in vogue when the Class of 1820 entered college, that curve had been there at all.

After an hour or so spent in "assisting" at this interesting spectacle, the company adjourned to the bowling alleys below, where the ladies, in their turn, afforded amusement to the gentlemen, as their fair hands bunglingly dropped lignumvitæ balls on Georgia pine, to the no small detriment of the latter. This was too tiresome, however, to last long, and a highly gratified party soon dispersed to their respective homes.

To-morrow commences the course of Agricultural Lectures announced some time since; the first lecture being by Prof. S. W. Johnson, of the Yale Scientific School. Subject, "The Composition of the Plant—the Organic Elements, Oxygen, Nitrogen, Hydrogen and Carbon. AGRICOLA.

Southern Sentiment.

A MILDER GOVERNOR IN LOUISIANA—THE VIRGINIA MEDICAL STUDENTS.

There is a marked contrast between the valedictory message of Gov. Wickliffe, of Louisiana, and the inaugural of Gov. Moore, of the same State. The former commented on National affairs in the most ultra manner, recommending disunion projects, and berating the the North. Gov. Moore employs the following temperate language:

"There is a patriotic minority in the non-slave-holding States who are faithfully upholding the rights of the South, and battling for the maintenance of the Constitution. The entire South makes common cause with this minority, constituting a great national party, all striving to conquer and annihilate that sectional party, whose success will immediately jeopard and finally sever the Union. The triumph of this great national organization will be the beginning of a return to that "perfect union," that "general welfare," and that "domestic tranquillity" that the Constitution of the United States was intended to promote and secure. Such a triumph would greatly restore the old harmony and awaken again the old sentiments; and it is the last hope of those who, like myself, desire to see the Union perpetuated. *Louisiana does not desire to see these States severed from their present political connections.*"

MEETING OF STUDENTS IN VIRGINIA.

At a meeting of those students who lately seceded from Northern institutions, and now matriculants at the Virginia Medical College, at Richmond, held Jan. 23, a Committee of seven was appointed to draft a preamble and resolutions expressive of the object of the meeting.

After due deliberation, the following were reported and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has been currently reported by a portion of the Northern Press, and by individual correspondence, that a number of those medical students who had lately left Northern for Southern institutions, was less than one-half of those at first reported, and that the greater part of those had returned, dissatisfied with the step they had taken and with the course of instruction given at this place and in the South generally, we feel it to be due to ourselves, and to all who are interested, to correct this erroneous rumor, and give a correct statement of the facts; therefore,

Resolved, That we wish to make known the fact, that two hundred and fifty-seven left the city of Philadelphia on the evening of the 21st of December, 1859, for Southern Colleges, and we believe that fifty or seventy-five more followed in less than ten days thereafter; that of the whole number about two hundred and seventy-five were from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, about forty from the University of Pennsylvania, and the remainder from the Pennsylvania College of Philadelphia; that the difference in the number of students seceding from the above institutions is due to the difference in the number of Southern students attending each institution—the Jefferson College having suffered most, from the fact that it was chiefly sustained by Southern patronage.

Resolved, That, so far as we have been able to ascertain, and information has been sought, with the specific object in view, there has been but one who has returned with the determination to remain and continue his medical studies.

Resolved, That we are happy to announce the fact that the movement has met the cordial and emphatic approbation of our parents, or guardians, and the enthusiastic indorsation of the whole South, with scarcely a dissenting voice.

The new Gymnasium of Yale College was opened on Monday evening Jan. 30. The New-Haven *Journal* says: "Every facility which could possibly be desired, is offered to the students for exercise, and the arrangement of the building is creditable, not only to the College, but to those who have superintended its completion. The basement is occupied with bowling-alleys.

Trade of Central America.

New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of this morning, reviewing Butterworth's book, you estimate the total trade of Central America with the United States at $267,360, which is very far from correct.

The exports to Central America, from the United States, are annexed for several years:

1850	$70,192	1853	$346,230
1851	262,391	1854	306,834
1852	473,518	1855	1,262,170

Since that time the trade has largely increased, especially since the establishment of the coastwise line of steamers on the Pacific, by the Panama Railroad Company. J. G.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$150
No 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	50
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Important to Tailors and Others.
The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company have just introduced a new and superior Shuttle Machine, large size, high speed, with latest improvements. Price $50. For sale at NO. 495 BROADWAY, New-York. NO. 182 FULTON-ST., Brooklyn.

Semmons & Co.,
OPTICAL INSTITUTE,
NO. 669½ BROADWAY,
Under Lafarge House.
Messrs. SEMMONS & CO., Oculists-Opticians, would respectfully call the attention of the citizens and strangers to their immense assortment of
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GOLD, STEEL, TORTOISE SHELL AND PLATED EYE GLASSES,
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Inserted with their celebrated and WORLD-RENOWNED
BRAZILIAN PEBBLES,
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WHICH PRESERVE AND STRENGTHEN THE SIGHT WITHOUT PAIN OR FATIGUE.
Also,
TERESCOPIC, CONCAVE AND CONVEX GLASSES,
Of every description.
OPERA GLASSES,
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Marine glasses showing objects distinctly at 15 miles.
GLASSES FOR TOURISTS shows objects minutely at six miles, and so portable as to be carried in the side pocket. This is an invaluable companion for TRAVELERS.
All the above glasses are from the celebrated manufactory of
VOIGHTLANDER & SONS, VIENNA,
together with all kinds of optical instruments to be obtained at the
Optical Institute of
SEMMONS & CO.,
No. 669½ Broadway,
Under Lafarge House.

Great Fire in Fulton and Ann-streets.
New-York, Jan. 30, 1860.
Messrs. S. C. Herring & Co:
Gentlemen—The printing establishment No. 113 Fulton and No. 48 Ann-st., occupied by us and Robert Bonner, of the *New York Ledger*, was yesterday morning consumed by fire.
The stock of both concerns was totally destroyed. Our books, papers, and some hundreds of dollars in bank bills, were in one of your champion safes, and after being exposed to the fiery ordeal for 30 hours, it has delivered up its contents without the loss of a single dollar. Experience teaches us we want no other safe than yours.
WYNKOOP, HALLENBECK & THOMAS.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show that HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.
S. C. HERRING & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers of Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

To Proprietors of Steamboats, Canal Boats, Propellers, Barges, &c.—Make your decks tight and hulls sound and durable. Read the eight years' experience of Jacob Shurtz, Proprietor of the Franklin Line of Propellers to New-York, via the Delaware and Raritan Canal: "Bound Brook, New-Jersey, Dec. 3, 1859. The undersigned having thoroughly tested the Bridgewater Paint for the last eight years, pronounces it the best mineral paint now in use for the hulls and decks of vessels, for durability, elasticity and economy. JACOB SHURTS,
Proprietor of Franklin Line, Raritan Canal."
Dépôt No. 72 Maiden-lane, New-York.
Orders received for roofing at No. 421 Broadway.

Something New!—A HEMMER, TUCKER, FELLER, BINDER AND GAUGE COMBINED, just patented, simple, hemming any width and thickness of cloth either side, applied to any Sewing Macine, by any one, in a few minutes. RETAIL PRICE $5. LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE. Orders by mail supplied, (with complete instructions,) postage paid. Send for a circular. UNIVERSAL HEMMER CO.,
No. 429 Broadway.

The Gynecian Sanatorium,
ESPECIALLY INSTITUTED FOR LADIES,
Is now ready for the reception of patients. The institution is delightfully located on the eastern bank of the Hudson, and so situated as to afford all the advantages of both country and City life, and is provided with every facility for treatment, while its attractions for pleasurable and healthful recreation are unsurpassed.
Apply to Drs. ELMER & CAMPBELL,
Office No. 57 West 23d-st.

Peremptory Sale at Genin's Hat Store.
Gents' Hats, Boys' and Gents' Soft Hats,
Gents' and Boys' Caps,
Fur Collars, Fur Gloves, Fur Caps,
Are now selling off at reduced prices to close the concern.
GENIN'S Hat Store, No. 507 Broadway.

Dry Goods
SELLING OFF AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.
An advertisement announcing the immediate sale, without reserve, of the extensive stock of Genin's Bazaar, appears in our paper to-day under head of Dry Goods.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
Useful in every house. For sale everywhere.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply His Radical-cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Shirts, Ready Made and Made to Order from measure. Also, a complete assortment of Gent's Furnishing Goods kept constantly on hand, by L. U. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts.

The "Riggs Truss," besides being water-proof, durable, and always clean, possesses the still greater advantages of saving the cord from injury and of contracting instead of enlarging the openings. No. 448 Broome-st.

Fire Department.—JOHN DECKER.—I will bet one hundred dollars against fifty (two or three times) that John Decker is the next Chief. CHARLES WILLIAMS, No. 197 Varick-st.

1860.—McLaughlin's Improved French Yoke Shirts, ready-made, all sizes, or made to measure in the best manner. A sure fit guaranteed. Store corner of Greenwich and Murray sts.

MARRIED.

Wesselhoeft—Allen.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 31, by Rev. Dr. Osgood, at the Church of the Messiah, Dr. Wm. P. Wesselhoeft, of Boston, and Miss Sarah F. Allen, of this City.

DIED.

Pell.—In this City, on Monday morning, Jan. 30, after a short illness, Edward Courtright, youngest child of Abijah and Eliza B. Pell, aged 3 years, 3 months and 7 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his parents, East 58th-st., near 2d-av., this day, (Wednesday,) Feb. 1. at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Guidicini.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 29, Julia Guidicini, wife of Joseph Guidicini.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) from No. 24 Irving place, at 1½ P. M., without further invitation.

Proud.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 30, Richard T. Proud aged 28 years, 2 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Greenwich Lodge, No. 40, I. O. O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 369 Hudson st., at 2 P. M., this day, (Wednesday,) Feb. 1.

☞ Liverpool, Dublin and Wexford papers please copy.

Walsh.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 31, Agnes M., daughter of John and Bridget Walsh, formerly of Reendonegan, near Bantry, County Cork, Ireland, aged 20 years and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, Feb. 2 from the residence of her parents, No. 769 3d-av., at 1 o'clock precisely.

☞ Cork *Southern Reporter* and *Constitution* please copy.

Stebbins.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 31, Mr. Samuel Stebbins, aged 47 years.

His remains will be taken to Ridgefield, Conn., on Thursday, by 7 A. M. train New-Haven cars.

Lytle.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 31, after a lingering illness, James Lytle, formerly of Washington County, N. Y., in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday morning, Feb. 2, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 2? Henry-st.

Lindsey.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 31, of dysentery, James Marshall, son of Thomas and Martha Lindsey, aged 3 years, 2 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock this day, (Wednesday,) Feb. 1, from No. 73 West 18th-st.

Craig.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 31, of consumption, Charles Percy, eldest son of Daniel H. and Helena Craig, aged 19 years and 9 months.

Funeral on Thursday, Feb. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his father's residence, No. 107 State-st. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

Zuill.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 31, Mary B., wife of John J. Zuill.

Due notice of the funeral will be given in to-morrow's papers.

Bigelow.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 30, Wm. H. Bigelow, Jr., aged 26 years, 2 months and 17 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 2½ o'clock, from the house of his father, No. 33 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. He will be laid in Greenwood.

Hazlet.—In this City, on Monday morning, Jan 30, after a short but painful illness, Dr. S. Winterton Hazlet, aged 30 years, at his residence, No. 28 West Washington-place.

His relatives and friends, and the congregation of the First Baptist Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, without further notice.

Heaney.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 30, suddenly, Henry Heaney, a native of Belfast, Ireland, aged 47 years.

The friends of the family, and of his son, William J. Heaney, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Feb. 1, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 103 2d-st.

☞ Belfast, Ireland, and Liverpool, England, papers please copy.

Sullivan.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 30, Judith, widow of the late John Sullivan, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, Franklin av., near Willoughby-av., on Wednesday, Feb. 1, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Edgar.—At Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., on Monday, Jan. 30, Jeanie Shankland, wife of William B. Edgar, aged 25 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Presbyterian Church, Yonkers, at 2½ o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, Feb. 1. Trains leave Chambers-st., New-York, at 11 o'clock A. M. and 12:20 P. M.

Ward.—At Chappaqua, Westchester County, on Monday, Jan. 30, Sarah, widow of the late Philip Ward, in the 69th year of her age.

Her funeral will take place at the Friends' Meeting-house, at Chappaqua, on Friday, Feb. 3, at 11 o'clock.

Scott.—At Newark, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 30, Anna Wallace, wife of the late Rev. Dr. James Scott.

The funeral will take place from the First Reformed Dutch Church, at Newark, on Thursday next, Feb. 2, at 2 P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 51, Jan. 31, 1860.
69, 5, 68, 6, 61, 2, 48, 16, 51, 18, 74, 39.
Class No. 52, Jan. 31, 1860.
20, 5, 42, 1, 35, 66, 54, 72, 25, 45, 73, 15, 24, 58.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Jan. 31, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

READY TO-MORROW,
AT 12 O'CLOCK,
THE
BEAUTIFUL
ILLUSTRATED
STORY
AND
SKETCH
PAPER,
THE
NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
THE
BEST
STORY
AND
SKETCH
PAPER
PUBLISHED.
IT WILL CONTAIN
FORTY COLUMNS OF ORIGINAL MATTER,
WRITTEN EXPRESSLY
FOR THE
NEW-YORK WEEKLY.
CONSISTING OF
"MARIAN GREY,"
By Mrs. Holmes.
"LILIAN, THE WANDERER,"
By F. S. Smith,
"WEST POINT CADET,"
By Harry Hazel.
10
BEAUTIFUL SKETCHES,
BY THE
MOST POPULAR SKETCH WRITERS OF THE DAY.
6
SPLENDID POEMS,
BY A. H. DUGANNE AND OTHER POETS.
TOGETHER WITH ITS
PLEASANT PARAGRAPHS,
ITEMS OF INTEREST,
MIRTHFUL MORSELS,
KNOWLEDGE BOX,
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,
EDITORIALS, etc., etc., etc.
PRICE ONLY FOUR CENTS.
FOR SALE BY EVERY NEWS AGENT
IN THE UNITED STATES.
ROSS & TOUSEY,
WHOLESALE AGENTS,
NO. 121 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

THIRTY-FIVE SECOND-HAND SAFES FOR SALE.
I will sell, at very low prices, SECOND-HAND SAFES OF EVERY SIZE, of the most approved makers, (many of which are almost new,) which I have taken in exchange for LILLIE'S CHILLED AND WROUGHT IRON SAFES. Call and examine a large variety, at the warehouse of HOWE'S IMPROVED STANDARD SCALES.
FRANK E. HOWE, No. 203 Broadway,
First block below the Astor House.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
For sale by G. C. ALLEN, Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.,
Formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.
Seventeen and a half years in use. Of Twelve Thousand sold, 200 have been tested in accidental fires. We invite purchasers to call and examine the certificates of some of the most respectable firms in the country.
A large assortment for sale at the dépôt,
NO. 40 MURRAY-ST. NEW-YORK

RUSHTON'S PASTILLES,
Or TROCHES.
For all diseases of the throat—bronchitis, hoarseness, catarrhal affections, &c. For sale at RUSHTON'S, cor. Broadway, Barclay and Canal-sts.

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NEARLY READY FOR PUBLICATION.
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With Historical and Descriptive Sketches of the
MADEIRA, CANARY, BIAFRA AND CAPE VERDE ISLANDS;
Their Climates, Inhabitants and Productions, Accounts of Places, Peoples, Customs, Trade, Missionary Operations, &c., lying between Tangier, Morocco and Benguela,
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RELIGIOUS WEEKLY IN THE COUNTRY
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GEORGE B CHEEVER,
EDNA DEAN PROCTOR.
The Editorial Corps which was engaged at the very commencement of the enterprise remains unchanged.
New writers and private contributors from all parts of the country have been secured.
ABLE EUROPEAN WRITERS
will also contribute regularly to our columns.
The Commercial and Financial Department will continue to be made a special feature in the paper.
OUR MARKET REPORTS AND PRICES CURRENT
are under the charge of a special Editor and Reporter.
It is confidently believed that any single department of the paper, viz.: the Sermons of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, the contributions of any *one* of our special contributors, the domestic or foreign correspondence, the Editorial articles, the commercial and financial department, market reports or prices current, are alone worth the
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REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D.,
Will contribute a series of articles to
THE INDEPENDENT,
ENTITLED
FAMILIAR LETTERS ON SUNDAY SCHOOLS.
The first letter to appear in this week's issue, published TO-MORROW MORNING.
JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, Publisher,
No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

QUEEN VICTORIA
AND
THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.
THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE,
For February is published. It is embellished
1. With a splendid full-length portrait of Queen Victoria, in her imperial robes, standing by her Chair of State.
2. Embellishment, an imposing portrait of the Duke of Wellington, the renowned hero of a hundred battles.
The contents of the number are rich, and varied with intellectual wealth, interesting and instructive to the mind. This popular Monthly should be on the tables of thousands of intelligent families. The *Tribune* of Jan. 11, 1860, says:
"The assiduous editor of this valuable periodical has gained a just perception of the tastes of the American public, and is eminently successful in adapting his monthly numbers to their intellectual wants. Without entirely avoiding the walks of popular fiction and poetry, his selections consist mainly of interesting historical and biographical sketches, accounts of travels, familiar illustrations of common things, genial and lively essays, which now form so conspicuous a feature in periodical literature, critical discussions, and other matter to which every intelligent reader is supposed to give more or less of his attention. The work is especially valuable to professional men, and cultivated persons who have neither time nor money to devote to a promiscuous reading of reviews and magazines, but who wish, with little trouble, to keep themselves informed on the current condition of English literature. Each number is accompanied by one or more engravings of historical value."
TERMS.
The ECLECTIC is issued on the first of every month. Each number contains 144 large octavo pages, on fine paper, neatly stitched, in green covers, with one or more beautiful Steel Portraits, by Sartain. The twelve numbers comprise three volumes, of 600 pages each, with titles, indexes, and embellishments. Price, Five Dollars. The postage is only three cents a number, prepaid at the office of delivery.
W. H. BIDWELL, No 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

MRS. ELLEN KEY BLUNT
Will deliver a second series of
POETICAL READINGS
Before the
MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,
On THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, at 8 o'clock, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place.
Tickets 50 cents; lady and gentleman 75 cents. To be had at the desk of the Library and at the door. Usual reduction to members.
DAVID H. GILDERSLEEVE, Ch'n. Lec. Com.

A FRIEND IN NEED—TRY IT.
DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, the great external remedy of the age, prepared from the recipe of Dr. STEPHEN SWEET, of Connecticut, the celebrated bone-setter, whose fame is unrivaled by that of any living man. It is a certain and immediate cure for rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, sprains, bruises, cuts, wounds, sores, burns, scalds, piles, lumbago, headache, toothache, all rheumatic and nervous disorders, external injuries, &c. All sufferers should give it a trial. RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Norwich, Conn. For sale by MORGAN & ALLEN, F. C. WELLS & CO., BARNES & PARK, and all dealers.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,
No. 341 BROADWAY,
are now prepared to offer to the trade a large and well selected assortment of
PARIS FANCY GOODS,
which comprise in part:
FRENCH AND CHINESE FANS, in great variety.
SILK NETS, COIFFURES, AND HEAD-DRESSES.
FANCY HAIR PINS AND COMBS—new styles.
SLIDES AND BUCKLES, of steel, pearl, jet and gilt.
GILT AND STEEL JEWELRY.
DRESS BUTTONS, GARTERS, GUARD CHAINS.
PURSES, BRUSHES, ACCORDEONS, &c. to which the attention of buyers is respectfully solicited.

OCO OR DENTAL SNUFF.
The new Parisian Dentrifice. Unequaled for its cleansing and preservative qualities. GOLDEN AND SILVER BANDED. For sale by CONRAD FOX, No. 81 Barclay-st., and all druggists

MASONIC.—IMPORTANT NOTICE.—THE MASTERS of the several lodges in this City, Brooklyn and Williamsburg are requested to attend the regular meeting of the Committee of the Annual Ball in aid of the Hall and Asylum Fund, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, 1860, at Odd Fellows' Hall, at half-past 7 o'clock. ROBERT MACOY, Chairman.
Daniel Sickels, E. P. Breed, } Secretaries.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR-DYEING ESTABLISHMENT removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Private entrance for ladies.

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WHITLOCK BUILDING, CORNER NASSAU AND BEEKMAN STS. Choice Suits of Rooms to Let.

Charles M. Keller, Esq., having made arrangements to occupy premises of the subscriber, in the second story of buildings occupied by Mapes' Agricultural Warehouse, adjoining the corner building, the choice suite of rooms occupied the past four years by Mr. Keller will be let from May 1. The rooms are Nos. 10, 11 and 12 on the second floor, and are very eligible and agreeable. Entrance No. 129 Nassau-st. Apply to BENJ. M. WHITLOCK, or JOHN F. CLARK, No. 13 Beekman-st.

A few single rooms to let after May.

AT PRIVATE SALE.—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE dwelling houses are offered at private sale:
LEXINGTON-AVENUE—Near 36th-st.
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TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET—Near Broadway.
THIRTIETH-STREET—Near 4th-av.
THIRTIETH-STREET—Near 2d-av.
THIRTY-FIRST STREET—Near 3d-av.
THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET—Near 5th-av.
THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET—Near Lexington-av.
THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET—Near Broadway.
THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET—Near 7th-av.
THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET—Near 5th-av.
For full particulars, apply at the office of FRANKLIN BROTHERS, No. 60 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR sale his residence, situated in the village of Kinderhook, Columbia County, containing five acres of land, with a new modern brick cottage dwelling, built and finished in the best manner by days' work, under the immediate supervision of the owner, for his own occupancy; has bathing-rooms, range, hot and cold water, &c. Upon the premises are all the necessary out-buildings, excellent kitchen garden, large orchard of apples and pears, and well stocked with every variety of choice fruit—all in perfect order, and adapted for a gentleman's residence, being one of the most desirable and complete residences ever offered. Omnibuses connect at Stuyvesant with every train upon the Hudson River Railroad, and at Kinderhook upon the Harlem Railroad. For further particulars, apply to T. BAILEY MYERS, Esq., office of the 6th-av. Railroad; T. R. JACKSON, Esq., Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York; or to the subscriber, upon the premises. P. S. HOES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—HOTEL OR BOARDING House at Tarrytown, known as the Irving House, located near the dépôt and steamboat landing. The house and out-buildings are in good order and ready for immediate occupancy; about four acres of ground laid out as lawn, garden, &c., belong to the premises. The above presents one of the best localities, with the improvements, known on the Hudson River for the purposes intended, and is now offered for sale low on accommodating terms, or will be rented to a responsible tenant. Apply to THOS B. CODDINGTON, No. 76 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—The new 3 story, basement and sub-cellar brown-stone front Houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21 2d-place. Lots 20 feet 1½ inches by 133 feet 5¼ inches. Parties desirous of purchasing will find the above desirable, both on account of location and being finished in a thorough manner; with Ridgewood water, bath-rooms, marble basins, speaking tubes, range, furnace, &c. A large proportion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FOR A TERM OF years, one of the best business corners in the village of New-Rochelle, situated on two thoroughfares, occupied at present and for many years past as a Saddle and Harness manufactory and ware-room; a first rate stand for the continuance of the same business, or any other requiring a permanent and central position. Inquire of J. H. JOHNSON, in the Hat Store, No. 148 Nassau-st., New-York.

HOUSTON-STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The three two-story and attic houses and lots, Nos. 648, 650 and 652 Houston-st., between Wooster and Laurens sts., each lot 25 by 95 feet, will be sold together on liberal terms and at a moderate price, to close an estate. Their proximity to Broadway renders it a desirable investment. Apply to CHARLES A. DOBBS, corner of Houston and Greene sts.

BROADWAY AND PINE-ST.—FOR SALE—The property No. 102 Broadway, 22 feet front, by 84 feet deep, connecting with and forming an L on Pine-st., 19 by 45 feet, with the buildings thereon, a desirable location for offices, or banking, or insurance business. Building lots or improved property up town might be taken in part payment. Inquire of A. C. Goodman, No. 23 Beekman-st., or E. H. Ludlow & Co., 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—TWO MANSION HOUSES, EQUIdistant from Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. The view, from the restlessness of the East River to the steadier movement of the ocean craft in the Bay, the Narrows, and Jersey shore, takes in a scope of 40 miles. New, with every modern requirement. Principals only treated with, by S. HONDLOW, No. 8 Montague-place. Terms of sale easy.

FOR SALE, IN THE VILLAGE OF JERICHO, LONG ISLAND—The late residence of Dr. S. S. Carll, deceased; a large double house pleasantly situated, with every convenience attached; water led into the house, &c., and a large garden, well stocked with fruit. A good physician is needed in the village. Inquire of S. S. JACKSON, No. 113 Water-st., or of the subscriber, at Jericho. N. SPRAGUE.

FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURGH—THE three-story, basement, and sub-cellar brick house, N. W. corner of 5th and South 6th sts., known as No. 1 Astor-place. Has gas, bath, range, and kitchen extension; two fine churches opposite; and is one of the best sites in the District. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to WM. MORGAN & SON, foot of South 7th, corner 1st-st., Williamsburgh.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon avenues. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers street.

YONKERS PROPERTY.—TO WOOL HAT manufacturers and others. For sale or exchange, a large brick building, 72 feet 6 inches front by 118 feet 6 inches deep, with lot 66x40, dock in front of building, and steam power all complete, at Yonkers. Apply to H. F. DEVOE, Yonkers, or No. 320 West st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A NEW THREE-story brick building, with basement underneath, the whole well lighted, suitable for a factory of any kind, is well built, pleasantly located, at Sing Sing, only a few minutes' walk to the dépôt; size 38 by 24. For terms, inquire of LUDLAM & LEGGETT, No. 36 Front-st.

VACANT LOTS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Nearly two-thirds of a block of ground, for which improved property will be taken for one-half of the purchase money. No objection to a good class of tenement houses. Apply to THOS. MACFARLANE, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City; one-third of a mile from the Dépôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE HOUSE on Murray Hill to exchange for a less valuable one, City lots, or a suburban residence within an hour's ride from the City. Also, a 4-story brick house for merchandise, farm or Brooklyn lots. Apply at No. 30 Pine-st., Room No. 21.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY NO. 34 6TH-ST., NOS. 170, 172, 174 Ludlow-st., No. 49 Bank-st., No. 142 and 144 East 30th-st., No. 245 Henry-st., and 3½ acres at New-Rochelle; fine country seat at South Norwalk known as the Cook Hanford place, containing 26 acres. Apply to JAMES CARR, No. 4 Stanton-st.

FARMS—SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE SMALL THREE STORY, HIGH stoop brick house No. 78 East 30th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs. It is in good order, and contains all the modern improvements; price $8,500. Terms easy. Inquire of F. M. SHEPARD, No. 201 Broadway.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—A THREE-story brick dwelling-house, with basement and under-cellar, with modern improvements, in a good neighborhood; situation, No. 283 10th-st. Possession given April 1. Price $5,000. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—300 LOTS IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN. These lots are among the most desirable in the city, and will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers. Terms easy. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, No. 30 Vesey-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH BASEMENT house in excellent order, in 32d-st., near 5th-av. For terms, which will be reasonable, apply to SAMUEL B. SANDS & CO., No. 68 Wall-st., or E. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine-st.

A PLOT OF NINE LOTS ON MURRAY Hill, and a plot of 12 lots on 50th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for sale, at a price and terms that offer great inducements to capitalists, contractors or builders. Apply at No. 30 Pine-st., Room No. 21.

COTTAGE AND FARM FOR SALE.—A GENteel village residence, in perfect order, and farm of 80 acres choice fruit, &c., very low, to close an estate. Possession immediate. S. EDDY & CO., 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY, high-stoop, new brick house, No. 128 West 44th-street; possession immediately; size 17x50. Apply at No. 103 Chambers-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—TWO FRAME HOUSES, ONE entirely new, with one or more acres of ground, to let at moderate rent: houses are convenient and near the dépôt. Inquire of A. D. BALDWIN, No. 64 Wall-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—NO 57 HENry-st., lot, 25x100; house, 25x45, with two story extension for bath-room, with hot and cold water ranges. Apply to ROBT. HAYDOCK, No. 101 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE NO. 29 CATHARINE-st., together with seven years' unexpired term of lease of lot. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE.—THREE LOTS OF GROUND, WITH buildings thereon, known as Nos. 13, 15, 17 and 19, 5th-st., between Bowery and 2d-av. Apply to THOS. MACFARLANE, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, ON THE lower part of 5th-av., lot 27x100 feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

E. W. SANDFORD, BUILDER AND REAL ESTATE AGENT, No. 271 Clinton-st., near Degraw-st., has opened as above an office for the purchase, sale and exchange of real estate. Also the renting of houses and the collection of the rents. He will take entire charge of any property intrusted to him, attend to the repairs and make it produce the best possible income. With permission he refers to the following gentlemen:
John Rankin, Esq., Clinton, cor. Carroll-st.,
E. B. Dunham, Esq., 65 West Warren-st.,
A. B. Polhemus, Esq., No. 123 Dean-st., } Brooklyn.
A. T. Reading, Esq., Sun Mutual Ins. Co., New-York.
Brooklyn, Jan., 1860.

TO LANDLORDS.—THE ADVERTISER IS HAVing repeated applications for houses and parts of houses in New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City. Landlords can be supplied with desirable tenants by applying to ROBT. E. BABB, Real Estate Agent, No. 167 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

LOTS—DESIRABLE FOR IMMEDIATE IMPROVEment or investment, for sale by SAMUEL EDDY & CO., 51 LIBERTY-ST.
Lots on 45th, 46th and 47th sts., near 5th av.
Lots on 53d, 54th, 56th and 57th sts., near 5th-av.
Also, several lots on Broadway, between 53th and 54th sts.

FOR SALE.—THE PREMISES NOW OCCUPIED by L. SILLIMAN IVES, Esq., situated on the Hudson River, near Manhattanville. The house is substantially built of brick, with hollow walls, furnished with hot and cold water throughout; bath-room, gas, range, Bartlett's heating furnace, and possessing all the conveniences of a first-class city dwelling, together with sixteen or more lots of ground to suit the purchaser. The position commands a magnificent view extending thirty miles up the North River, and downwards to the Bay. The Hudson River Railroad passes by the premises which are within five minutes' walk of the dépôt; trains are running at all hours north and south, and will convey passengers from Manhattanville in forty-five minutes to the lower part of the City. Terms to suit purchaser. Apply to B. SMITH, No. 65 Chatham-st., or 152d-st. and 9th-av., Washington Heights.

WILLIAMSBURGH PROPERTY FOR SALE—To close an estate, viz.: The large plot of vacant ground forming the northeast corner of Grand and 2d sts. about 84 feet on Grand, 98 on 2d, and 92 average depth. Its proximity to the River renders it favorable for a good manufacturing establishment, or would make five eligible building lots, with four fronting on the best side of the principal street of the city. Also, the two-story and basement dwelling-house, No. 62 north side of North 2d-st., between 2d and 3d sts. A line addressed by mail to the subscriber, Maspeth, Queens County, or to the care of FISH & JACKSON, Esqs., Counsellors-at-law, Williamsburgh, will be attended to, or a personal application as above. C. F. GRIM.

$4,000 CASH ONLY.—THE THREE-STORY brown stone house, No. 174 West 23d st., in a pleasant and retired neighborhood, convenient to stages and cars, with all the modern improvements, gas, bath, hot and cold water, laundry, &c., recently fitted up in the most complete manner. Inquire of CLEMENT M. SEAMAN, British Commercial Life Insurance Company, No. 65 Wall st. Price $10,000. $5,000, or $6,000 can remain on mortgage.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE story, basement and sub-celler, brown-stone front house, No. 65 1st-place. 25 by 50 feet—lot 25 by 133 feet, 5¼ inches. Also: The three story, attic, basement and sub-cellar brick house, on the east side of Clinton-st., between President and Carroll sts., 25 by 50 feet—lot 100 feet. These houses are built in a thorough manner, are located in an excellent neighborhood, and have the modern improvements. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

COTTAGE HOUSES, RIDGWOOD PARK, EAST NEW-YORK.—The Homestead Improvement are erecting several cottage houses, for sale or to rent, costing $600 to $6,000; payments easy. East New-York is the terminus of three city railroads, directly in front of the Ridgwood Park, and is growing rapidly. For desirable residences or profitable investment it cannot be surpassed. For plans of buildings, &c., apply to CHAS. R. MILLER, No. 15 William-st., room No. 4.

FOR SALE AT JAMAICA, L. I.—THE LATE residence of John C. Smith, deceased; the house and buildings are modern, and have gas, furnace, cooking-range, &c.; the place is in complete order, has fine garden, a well of superior water, and is well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees, and within a few minutes' walk of the railroad dépôt. Will be sold low. Apply to W. H. VANDERVEER, No. 150 Front-st., New-York, or O. P. LEECH, Jamaica.

FOR SALE—ON THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET BEtween 4th and Lexington avs., two 4-story, brownstone front houses. Nos. 47 and 49, with all the modern improvements; hard wood stairs, and front blinds and doors of parlor story, and in every way first-class. Call and see. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT fronting on the Hudson, near Dobbs' Ferry Station; as eligibly situated as any other, possessing every modern advantage, and offered much below cost. For full particulars apply to M. K. COUZENS, Surveyor, No. 51 Liberty st., New-York, or at Dobbs' Ferry.

FOR SALE—A GRIST-MILL, WITH EXCELlent water-power and two acres of land, situate near Madison, Morris County, New-Jersey. The Mill has two runs of French burr stones, and is in first-rate order. Possession given on 1st of April next. Apply to G. BEAUPLAND, Madison, N. J.

LOTS FOR SALE.—THE BLOCK BETWEEN 85th and 86th sts. and 12th and 13th avs., together with eight Lots on the east of 12th-av. Also, on 111th-st., between 10th and 11th avs., 99th, 100th, 113th and 116th-sts., between 4th and 5th avs. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWNstone front house No. 31 East 30th-st., first house east of Madison av. House 25x42 feet; two rooms deep; in good order, and convenient for a moderate family. Can be seen from 10 to 1 o'clock. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO BE LEASED—TOGETHER or separately, 14 lots on northeast corner of 11th-av. and 24th-st., convenient to North River. THURBER BAILEY, No. 3 Pine-st.

BROADWAY STORE FOR SALE.—HOUSE and lot—the store is extra size—near 18th-st. This will be sold low and on very favorable terms, and possession given immediately. Address JOHN W. MOORE, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.—TWO LOTS ON FIFTY-SEVENTH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs., on north side of st.; 57th-st. is 100 feet wide. Price, $5,500 each. Apply to C. BARNES, No. 30 South-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS house No. 8 West 28th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, 20x60, built by days' work; has all the modern improvements. Possession at a week's notice. Price $26,000. Can be seen from 12 to 2 o'clock.

TO LET.

ROBT. E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 167 BROADWAY.—Houses let. Loans negotiated, &c. References—Ex-Mayor Harper, Leonard W. Kipp, Esq.

TO LEASE FOR TWENTY YEARS. A LOT IN CANAL-ST., NEAR BROADWAY. Apply to CLARKSON BROTHERS, No. 54 Wall-st.

WATER FRONT ON HUDSON RIVER TO LEASE.—Lots fronting on Hammond-st., Bank-st., West-st., and Thirteenth-av., with bulk-head and water front on the Hudson River, to lease, suitable for lumber yards, coal yards, or for manufacturing purposes. Apply to C. S. GROOT, No. 7 Beekman-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, COMPLETE. Gas and water in house, with very fine garden, pump in stable, ice house, variety of fruit, three to six acres of ground, on 10th-av. and 147th-st., near Carmansville. Accessible at all hours by railroad, stages, or steamboat. Inquire of H. M. BRADHURST, on the premises.

TO LET—THE FIVE STORY BRICK AND MARble store, No. 73 Hudson-street, a few doors above the American Express Co.'s Building, and directly opposite Worth-st.; also, the new five-story store, No. 102 Warren-st., between Washington and Greenwich sts. For further information inquire at No. 104 Warren-st.

OFFICES TO LET—ALSO, ROOMS FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING PURPOSES, at No. 55 White-st., 200 feet west of Broadway. Apply to DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, Nos. 51 and 53 White-st.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 ft. deep, with a room adjoining, 39 ft. square; 7 bedrooms, workshops for light manufacturing, No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—NO. 125 MERCER-STREET, SUITABLE for a hotel or restaurant, or would be altered to suit for a light manufacturing business. Possession immediately. Inquire of M. E. REED, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

TO LET, WITH STEAM POWER—A ROOM 60x100 feet; one 60x60 feet; and, also, smaller rooms in the new building corner of Bank and West sts. Possession given 1st February. For particulars apply to GULIAN HOOK, No. 17 Park-place.

THREE COTTAGES ON THE HUDSON to rent, at Hastings, five minutes from cars and steamboat, eligibly situated; $250 to $300. Particulars with M. K. COUZENS, Agent for country property, No. 51 Liberty-st., N. Y.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Rooms adapted to heavy or light power. Also, a large lot of machinists' tools for sale. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—AT NO. 23 WASHINGTON-PLACE, BEtween Broadway and Washington Park, a suite of rooms, will full board. Also, single rooms for gentlemen, with or without board.

TO LEASE—ONE OF THE BEST BUSINESS LOcations in the vicinity of Bond-st. and Broadway, having three fronts, &c. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET OR LEASE—FROM FIRST MAY, A store in Greenwich-st., next to Chambers-st., five stories and basement. Apply to I. HESLEY at the Brandreth Hotel, between 9 and 10½ A. M.

TO RENT—A LARGE ROOM, WELL LIGHTED, in the fifth story of the *Times* Building. Possession can be had at once.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS STORE NO. 178 9th-av. Possession immediately. Apply to J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

AN UNFURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE—Wanted to lease, for two or more years, possession to be given on or before the 1st day of April. The health of the locality must be unexceptionable, the dwelling, out-buildings &c., must be first-class, having from 20 to 30 acres of land attached, all in complete order. Must be within 1½ hours of the City by railroad, and not to exceed 1½ miles from the dépôt. A person having such a place will address A. B. C., Box No. 105 *Times* Office, stating location, description and rent.

HOUSE WANTED TO RENT—BY A SMALL family; a high-stoop, three-story, 25 feet front house, with all the modern improvements; located between 17th and 32d sts., and 4th and 6th avs.; rent from $1,000 to $1,200; possession 1st May. Address Box No. 2,866 Post office, New-York.

WANTED—A FARM TO LEASE, WITH PRIVIlege of buying, about 50 or 75 acres, in good condition, with good improvements, and plenty of fruit on it; must be within forty miles of New-York and not over two miles back from the Hudson River. Address FARM, No. 3 Broad-st., in care of S. S. HINMAN.

WANTED TO LEASE—A THREE-STORY brick dwelling-house for a private club, situated in a respectable neighborhood, between 4th and 14th sts. and between 2d-av. and Broadway. Owners will address Box No. 3,210 Post-office, giving description, situation and rent.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HIGH-STOOP house, 22½ to 25 feet front. Location between 23d and 42d sts., 4th and 6th avs. Price $12,000 to $15,000. Possession on or about the 1st of May. Address J. P. H., Box No. 2 007 Post-office.

EIGHTH-AVENUE PROPERTY WANTED.—A corner between 17th and 42d sts. Address E. D., Box No. 113 *Times* Office, stating full particulars and lowest cash price.

$5,000.—FIRST-CLASS MORTGAGE WILL BE exchanged for an unincumbered house and lot in this City, or a small farm in the vicinity of this City. Inquire at BIDWALL'S bakery, No. 400 Grand-st., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TWO PLEASANT ROOMS ON second floor to let, with board, separate or together, suitable for a family or single gentlemen; house has all the modern improvements; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 161 East 13th-st., west of 2d-av.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEmen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at No. 724 Broadway. Two or more gentlemen, occupying the same room, will be taken on very reasonable terms. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING.—A FRONT PARLOR AND BEDroom, on the second floor, may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th st., near Union-square. Also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with the comforts of a home, with a private family, at No. 66 State-st., between Henry and Garden sts., about five minutes' walk from South or Wall-st. ferry.

BOARD.—TO LET—TO A GENTLEMAN AND wife, or a single gentleman, a handsomely furnished room, on third floor front, in a private family on Lexington-av.; will be let reasonably; references must be exchanged. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN CAN FIND A handsome back parlor and a bedroom on 3d floor, both contain gas, convenience for fire, and are well furnished. Price $5 per week. Breakfast can be had if desired. The location is central, one block and a-half from Broadway, and within four minutes' walk of the Cooper Institute. References required. Address T., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING BELOW 14th-st., near Broadway, wish to dispose of a large well-furnished room, supplied with hot and cold water, gas, furnace register, &c., on second floor, to a single gentleman, with or without partial board. No other persons taken. References required. Address with name, J. T., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

ROOMS FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—with or without board, for a family or single persons, at moderate rates. Apply at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d-sts. Persons of religious habits preferred.

SUITE OF ROOMS AT NO. 19 UNION-PLACE, Broadway, above 15th-st., to let with board; also two single rooms. This is a desirable location; house fronts on the square; rooms have large clothes closets attached. References given and required. Dinner at 6; breakfast from 7 until 9.

TO LET—ONE OR TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, to a single gentleman, with gas, bath, service, &c., in 13th st., between University-place and 5th-av., in a private family; references exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

TO LET—ONE OR TWO FURNISHED ROOMS IN 13th-st., between University place and 5th-av., with gas, bath; service to a single gentlemen in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

ROOMS.—A SUITE OF ELEGANT APARTMENTS on second floor. Location unsurpassed. Permanent arrangements and private table if desired. Address C. W., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACcommodated with a pleasant room and board in a private family. Inquire at No. 49 Dominick-st., between Varick and Hudson sts.

WANTED—BY A LADY, BOARD IN A RESPECTable private family, in a good neighborhood, at $5 per week. Address H. D., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

A FURNISHED BED-ROOM TO LET, without board, at No. 526 Broome-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av., is now open for the reception of pupils. The "PRIVATE CLASS" meets three times a week. This Class offers peculiar advantages to young ladies who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES, MUSIC, PAINTING and DRAWING. For these accomplishments the most distinguished talent is secured.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, On Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, (Messrs. CLARK and FANNING, Principals.) Male pupils of all ages received at any time, and prepared for business or College. School quarters begin Nov. 29, Feb. 6, and April 6.

CORRECT PRONUNCIATION OF FRENCH IN TWELVE LESSONS.—The subscriber being occupied in giving instruction in the French language, on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, to a family residing in Madison-av., who are going to Paris, would like a few more pupils in that vicinity, on the afternoons of the same days. Address by note LOUIS GENTIL, No. 341 Pearl-st.

THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.—AN ENGLISH gentleman, educated in Paris, who speaks the language like a native, offers his services as sworn translator of French, or would make free translations for literary purposes. Lessons given in the French language, in which a faultless Parisian accent will be imparted to young pupils. Address D. B., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

$33 50 FOR FOURTEEN WEEKS' BOARD AND TUITION.—The Spring term of the Fort Edward Institute begins March 24. Superb brick buildings for ladies and gentlemen. Fare from New-York $2 50. Address for circular, Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Second session begins Feb. 6. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the School.

L. A. BENJAMIN'S FREE CLASS FOR Flute and Violin on THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 for gents. On SATURDAYS, at 10 A. M., for boys. Instruments and books free of charge. Private instruction given on Piano, Melodeon, guitar, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c. No. 288 Bowery.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST."—NO. 346 BROADWAY.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers, and teachers with positions. References, Faculties of Amherst and Rutgers Colleges, Hon. Henry Barnard, et al. Wanted, teachers of Music and Ornamentals. Also, a lady teacher of Spanish and French. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON.—The Spring session of twenty-one weeks will commence on Feb. 3. This is a favorable time to enter this seminary. For particulars, address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

$2 50 FOR TEN WRITING LESSONS.—Terms reduced one half until the 14th of February. Pupils will have until the 1st of May to complete their lessons. Ladies' class at 4 o'clock. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. ASHLAND INSTITUTE, GREENE Co., N. Y. Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Principal. Students (either sex) received any time.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4, at No. 53 West 33d-st.

A NATIVE OF FRANCE WOULD GIVE lessons, either in French or Italian, at $5 per quarter. Address FRANCOIS, Station D Post-office.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with Gymnasium,) Broadway, S. E. cor. 18th-st. Circulars at the School.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES AN ENGAGEment in a school, institute, or family; she teaches English, French, (which she speaks,) German, Latin and drawing. A modest salary would be accepted in consideration of a comfortable home. Address Y. X., Keyport, Monmouth Co., New-Jersey.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY WHO HAS PART OF her time disengaged would like to meet with some pupils for English, music, drawing, or languages; the upper part of the City prefered. Unexceptionable references given. Address ENGLISH, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

TEACHER.—A BOSTON LADY, WITH EXCELlent testimonials, wishes a situation as governess in a family, or teacher of piano-forte and singing in a school. Address Miss GARDNER, No. 91 Warren-st., Boston.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER OF MAthematics and Natural Science, by a gentleman who has spent several years in the study of these branches in one of the best Colleges in this country. No objection to go South or West. Address for one week, TEACHER, Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York, No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn. MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York. CLASSES OPEN AT ALL TIMES FOR BEGINNERS. LE PRINCE IMPERIALE, a new quadrille recently introduced in Paris, and at the academies of A. DODWORTH, just published, with a full description of the figures.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE.—THE ADMINISTRATORS of WM. COVERT, deceased, will sell at public auction on Feb. 15, at 12 M., on the premises, situated on the Long Island Railroad, at Westbury, half a mile from the Westbury Station, and 23 miles from New-York, containing 119 acres, in a high state of cultivation, with large and commodious dwelling and out-buildings, nearly new and in good repair. By order of ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Surrogate of Kings County.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FARM IN Westchester County, one mile west from Hart's Corners' Station, Harlem Railroad, 110½ acres of good land, good house, out-buildings new, plenty of fruit, healthy location; a good grass or grain farm; schools, churches, &c., convenient; would trade in part for improved City property, North of 40th-st. and West of 3d-av. Apply to W. E. HASKINS, No. 282 8th-av. If not sold by March will then be rented; no agents need apply.

FARM WANTED—MUST BE SITUATED WITHin 40 miles of New-York, and within three miles of railroad station; in size, from 40 to 100 acres. Must be well watered, adapted to raising fruit, and an undoubtedly healthy location. Parties desiring to make an exchange of a farm such as above described, for a valuable residence in the immediate vicinity of New-York City, as part payment, and the balance in cash, will address Box No. 522 New-York Post-office.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

PORTUGAL ONION.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAVing imported a quantity of the seed of the Scentless Portugal Onion, referred to by Mr. Carpenter in the Farmers' Club, at their meeting, Dec. 19, 1859, will forward to any direction, post paid, a sufficient quantity to plant two square rods of ground, on receipt of 50 cents. This Onion is of fine flavor, and devoid of any offensive odor. Address JOHN HOWARD, New-York Post-office.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
The five lots on the south side of TWENTIETH-STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVENUES, commencing 195 feet from 5th-av.; each lot 25 feet front, 92 feet deep. On account of the superior character of the improvements on this entire block, and the elegant location of these lots, they are considered among the most desirable building sites in the City. Title perfect. Terms easy.
ALSO:
The house and lot No. 77 CLINTON-PLACE, (8th-st.,) north side, between 5th and 6th avs.: lot 31½ feet front, 93 feet 11 inches deep; house three stories, brownstone front, built in the most substantial manner, by the best builders in the City, and now in capital condition.
ALSO:
The house and lot No. 79 CLINTON-PLACE, adjoining above; lot 25 feet front by 93 feet 11 inches deep; house brick, three stories with attic in the rear, built in same manner and by same builders as above. Also in good condition.
For particulars and maps of above property, apply at the office of the auctioneer.
The houses can be seen by applying at No. 79 Clinton-place, between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock A. M. each day, with tickets to be obtained at the auctioneer's office, No. 35 Wall-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
PARTITION SALE.—JAMES M. MILLER will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 3, 1860, At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, By order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of H. W. Robinson, Referee, the following valuable productive property:
BOWERY—The five story brown-stone front store and lot, No. 257 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts.; 25x100.
FOURTH-AV.—The three four-story stores and lots, Nos. 65, 67 and 69 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.
GREENE-ST.—The two three-story, attic and basement brick houses and lots, Nos. 222 and 224 Greene-st., between Amity and 4th sts.; each 20x99.
Terms easy. For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st., New-York.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
PARTITION SALE.—JAMES M. MILLER WILL sell at auction on SATURDAY, Feb. 4. 1860, At 1 o'clock, at the American Hotel, Sing Sing, By order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of H. W. Robinson, Referee, the following valuable property:
The elegant country seat of the late John S. Jones on the banks of the Hudson, at Sing Sing, Westchester Co., N. Y., consisting of a splendid marble mansion, 50x50, three stories and cupola, containing 25 rooms; gardener's house, carriage-house, stable, hennery, extensive arbors, &c., with six acres of land, magnificently shaded and all in fine order. The view of the River is unsurpassed. This is, without exception, the most beautiful place on the North River, and must be seen to be appreciated.
The very valuable land, consisting of about 45½ acres, suitable for country seats or villa sites, situated in the town of Mount Pleasant, Westchester County, N. Y., near Scarborough dépôt, on the Hudson River Railroad, and 2½ miles above Tarrytown, running from the post-road to the Hudson River and adjoining the land of J. G. Boker, and land late of Abraham Leggett. It has the finest building sites on the River, being beautifully situated on high and commanding ground, overlooking the country seats of Anson G. Phelps, Edwin Bartlett, John G. Boker, J. Watson Webb, Rev. Dr Creighton, George H. Swords and others, and having a magnificent panoramic view of the Hudson. This is worthy the attention of capitalists and those seeking a residence in the country, as it is the last of the few desirable places left between New-York and Poughkeepsie, and another opportunity like the present will perhaps never occur. Will be sold in parcels or together.
The two large and extensive valuable foundries at Sing Sing, with the improvements, including one steam engine in each, with boiler, fixtures, &c., all in good order, located on the Hudson River Railroad, adjacent to the dépôt.
Terms easy. For maps and further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st., New-York.

THOMAS M. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THAT LARGE plot of ground, 151x100, comprising six lots on the northwest corner of Leonard and Church sts., belonging to the estate of O. Mauran, deceased. FRANKLIN BROTHERS will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
LEONARD STREET—The large and valuable lot of ground situated on the northwest corner of Leonard and Church sts., being 26 feet front on Leonard-st., and 100 feet on Church-st., together with the brick buildings thereon erected.
Also, the five lots adjoining on Leonard-st.; each lot being 25 feet front and 100 feet in depth.
TERMS—75 per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for five years.
Maps may be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 50 Wall-st., opposite Merchants' Exchange.
JAMES E. MAURAN, Executor.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Made by Meeks & Baudouine, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., the entire furniture of a first-class house, all of which was made to order by Meeks & Baudouine, comprising suites of solid rosewood and mahogany, in brocatel, plush and hair-cloth; rosewood marble-top etageres; solid rosewood, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, carved and plain; marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands and commodes; carved rosewood and mahogany marble-top centre and sofa tables, oak extension tables, buffets and chairs, in reps and leather; elegant rosewood cottage chairs, French plate pier and mantel mirrors; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; Brussels and Venetian stair carpets; elegant three and six light bronze and gilt chandeliers, hair mattresses, beds and bedding, crockery, glassware, &c. One rosewood six-octave piano-forte, made by Dubois & Warriner, and one mahogany six-octave piano forte. The whole wil be peremptorily sold, without reserve.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE property on Broadway, Beaver, Bleecker and Morton sts. (to divide an estate.)
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on FRIDAY, Feb. 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
ON BROADWAY (south-east corner of Beaver st.)—The six-story brick house and lot No. 8. Lot 22 by about 85.
ON BEAVER-ST. (adjoining above)—The three-story brick building and Lot No. 6. Lot 27x20 2.
ON BLEECKER-ST. (south-west corner of Morton st.)—three-story brick house (with store) and lot No. 256. Lot 18x59.
ON MORTON-ST. (adjoining above)—The three-story brick house (with store) and lot No. 6. Lot 16x36.
Maps, terms and full particulars at No. 7 Pine st.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF CONDEMNED STORES, BY ORDER OF GEO. N. SANDERS, ESQ., NAVY AGENT.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDESDAY, Feb. 1, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn:
PROVISIONS—A large quantity of bread, beef, pork, flour, rice, dried apples and pickles.
CLOTHING—A quantity of cloth jackets, jumpers, trowsers, frocks, shirts, drawers, &c.
SMALL STORES—A large quantity of tobacco, beeswax, cotton, thimbles, jack-knives, shaving-boxes, brushes, &c; also a quantity of empty casks, barrels, boxes, &c.
A complete list of the above can be seen at the Auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF LOTS ON AVENUE C, FIFTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH STREETS.—A. J. BLEECKER SON & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
ON AV. C—6 lots, west side, between 15th and 16th sts.
ON 15TH-ST—16 lots, north side, bet. Avenues B and C.
ON 18TH-ST.—18 lots, south side, bet. Avenues B and C. Street lots, 25x103.3, and Avenue lots 23x88 each.
The avenues and streets are sewered. The location and terms offer great inducements to builders and others, as 75 per cent. can remain five years on bond and mortgage. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE STORE ON WASHINGTON-ST. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & Co. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 2, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
WASHINGTON-ST.—The substantial four-story brick store and lease of lot No. 243 Washington-st., on the easterly side, about 22 feet north from Robinson-st. The lease is from the estate of Wm Rhinelander, and has seven years to run from the 1st May, 1860, with the usual covenant for renewal. Ground rent $200 per annum. The premises are rented till 1st May, 1860, at $1,800 per annum. Terms of sale and full particulars at the office of the auctioneer, No. 14 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY ON ANN, MADISON, AND 41ST STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 2, 1860, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange:
ANN STREET—Two lots, with brick buildings thereon, Nos. 53 and 55 Ann-st., near William-st.
MADISON-STREET—Two-story and attic brick house and lot, No. 310 Madison-st., near Gouverneur st.
FORTY-FIRST-STREET—Three-story brick house and lot, No. 72 East 41st st., near 4th-av. Also, the lot adjoining.
A portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.
For further particulars and maps, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

A. MORTIMER, GRIFFIN & Co., Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE.—ELEGANT SALE OF magnificent household furniture. THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Feb. 1, commencing at 10½ o'clock, at the beautiful residence No. 48 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs, consisting of grand action piano-forte, two rosewood parlor suites, elegantly carved, lady's secretary bookcase, etageres, Turkish easy chairs and lounges, chamber furniture en suite, oak, buffet, china, glass and silverware, &c., &c. Sale peremptory.

G. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OF A FAMILY DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING.—G. GOULDSMITH will sell THIS DAY, (Wednesday) Feb. 1, at 11 o'clock, all the fine furniture in the residence of Mr. Atkins, No. 68 West 11th-st., near 6th-av., consisting of a beautiful assortment of furniture of all kinds, splendid piano-forte, made by Nunns & Clark.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 2, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st.:
Bay horse, 15½ hands high, long tail, 6 years old; can trot in 3.10; perfectly sound and kind in double or single harness; buggy-wagon, City made, original cost $240; has been but little used. Also a single harness in good order.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
350 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, AT AUCTION.—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising the usual variety of fresh goods. Also, an invoice of Stock Goods, by order of the assignee. Catalogues on morning of sale.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., TRADE SALE-ROOMS, NO. 13 PARK-ROW.—Particular attention given to the disposal of furniture, stocks, real estate, books, stationery, pictures and engravings, coins, autographs, fancy goods and merchandise in general.

AUCTION NOTICE.—FAMILY HOTEL FOR SALE.—A good chance for a person qualified and with the means, to get into immediate possession of a completely arranged and organized family hotel. The premises are spacious, location unexceptionable, with every comfort and convenience for family or transient boarders. The establishment is furnished throughout. There are now sixty first-class steady boarders, and never a less average. The only reason for the proprietor selling out, is in consequence of the death of his wife. For further information and particulars, apply to BELL & THOMPSON, Auctioneers, No. 18 East Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE BROADWAY PROPERTY.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, on FRIDAY, Feb. 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable store property No. 186 Broadway, east side, about 50 north of John-st. Lot 22 11½ and 21.7x162 and 161.11. The store is 5 stories high and about 155 feet deep—renting for $8,000. Building has walls. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine st.
By order of S. S. BLACKWELL, BENJ. BROWN, Executors estate of J. H. Blackwell, deceased.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
450 CASES BOOTS SHOES, AND BROGANS AT AUCTION—On THURSDAY, Feb. 2 at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 56 Beekman-st. Prime assortment of fresh, seasonable goods.

MUSICAL.

THE OVAL PIANO-FORTE, (With the over-strung bass,) The most graceful in form, and the best toned horizontal piano in the world.
The Driggs Piano Company, by greatly extending their facilities of manufacture and improvement in their machinery, are prepared to receive advance orders for these graceful and elegant instruments. The demand has heretofore been far beyond our ability to supply, and for most of the time during the last year we have not had an instrument of this peculiar style to exhibit. This is the original shape of the Driggs patent, or violin piano, and it closely approximates, not only in the principles of its construction, but in its shape, to the violin,—"the most perfect because the most responsive instrument in the world." The case is a vibratory shell, free from all strain of the strings, and the oval shape retains more perfectly the vibratory circles, sustaining the tones with wonderful purity, and making the instrument more responsive and perfect. Warerooms No. 543 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
S. B. DRIGGS, Inventor and Patentee.

CHICKERING & SONS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE, MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS, for parlors, churches, vestries and lodges, at wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

JOHN B. DUNHAM, ESTABLISHED IN 1834, Manufacturer of THE OVER-STRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES. Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st., near Broadway, New-York. Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate

A NEW INSTRUMENT. TRIOLODEON Warerooms No. 618 Broadway, VAN OECKELEN & DUCKER, Patentees. Highest Testimonials of THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS, Large Silver Medal.

J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York. First-class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let or sold on installments.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE ORgans of superior make at great bargains. Second-hand pianos at extremely low prices, ranging from $25 to $150. One of the largest catalogues of music in the United States. Musical instruments and musical merchandise of all kinds, at the lowest possible rates. Pianos and melodeons for rent; monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

CHURCH-ORGAN FOR SALE—A TWO-BANK organ of 22 stops, with double open diapason on the pedals, of very fine tone and happy combination; has been in use about two years, and in perfect order. Full description given by calling at No. 30 University-place, New-York, and an opportunity furnished for trial. Inquiries may also be made of W. STEWART, (late Ferris & Stewart.) No 464 Houston-st.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and office, No. 421 Broome-st; also at their Dépôt, No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, long known as the best Pianos made, PRATT'S MELODEONS. Good second-hand pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons to let. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, Marble Building corner Grand-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusive of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

ALBERT WEBER, NO 155 WEST BROADWAY, near Canal-st., manufacturer of Pianos, unequaled in sweetness of tone, touch and workmanship, warranted for 3 years, and sold at the lowest manufacturers' prices.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of HAVEMEYER, TOWNSEND & CO. is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.
F. C. HAVEMEYER,
DWIGHT TOWNSEND,
WILLIAM MOLLER.
Dated New-York, Jan. 27, 1860.

The above co-partnership, being dissolved by the retirement of WILLIAM MOLLER, the business will be liquidated by F. C. HAVEMEYER and DWIGHT TOWNSEND, the remaining partners.

The subscribers have formed a new co-partnership in business of Sugar Refining, under the name, style and firm of HAVEMEYER, TOWNSEND & CO.
F. C. HAVEMEYER,
DWIGHT TOWNSEND,
GEORGE W. HAVEMEYER.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of BATTISON, STRINGHAM & CO., was dissolved December 10, 1859, by mutual consent.
G. W. BATTISON,
WM. STRINGHAM,
GEORGE VAN NESS,
New-York, Jan. 27, 1860. SAMUEL VEITCH.

The business will be continued, by the undersigned, under the firm of BATTISON, STRINGHAM & CO.
G. W. BATTISON,
WM. STRINGHAM,
GEORGE VAN NESS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING UNDER the name and firm of MAXWELL & DART is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
G. L. MAXWELL. JAMES DART.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of JAMES DART & CO., for the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds at the Board of Brokers on commission, at 50 Exchange-place.
JAMES DART, E. N. SHAW, E. C. FRONK.
New-York, Feb 1, 1860.

NOTICE.—THE LIMITED COPARTNERSHIP existing under the firm of ROBBINS & APPLETON expires this day by its own limitation. The business will be continued by the undersigned without change of the firm name, ROYAL E. ROBBINS becoming a general partner from this date.
HENRY A. ROBBINS,
DANIEL F. APPLETON,
ROYAL E. ROBBINS, of
New-York, Feb. 1, 1860. Waltham, Mass.

No. 40 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1860.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the firm of KETCHUM, HOWE & CO. expires this day.
Mr. E. G. Howe retiring, the business will be continued by the remaining partners, under the firm of KETCHUM, SON & CO.
MORRIS KETCHUM, EDMUND G. HOWE,
T. BELKNAP, JR., F. M. KETCHUM.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of WATERS & TILTON is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by B. W. TILTON.
New-York, Feb. 1, 1860. C. J. B. WATERS, BENJ. W. TILTON.
The business will be carried on at the old stand No. 90 Fulton st. WATERS & SON.

COPARTNERSHIP. — THE UNDERSIGNED has this day associated with him in business Mr. THOMAS B. RORKE, and will continue the manufacture and sale of umbrellas, parasols and canes, under the firm of CHARLES E. SMITH & CO.
CHARLES E. SMITH, No. 202 Pearl-st.
New-York, Feb. 1, 1860.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of SMITH & IMRIE is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.
DAVID SMITH.
New-York, Feb. 1, 1860. JOHN IMRIE.

MACHINERY.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES. I. P. MORRIS & CO., No. 125 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, Manufacture and sell Ericsson's Caloric Engines.

SILK MACHINERY FOR SALE.—COMPLETE machinery for throwing about 200 pounds of silk a week, all in the best order, is offered for sale at 60 per cent. on its original cost. This machinery is of the latest style, and has been in operation for six months only. It can be seen by calling on S. NEWMAN, No. 39 William-st., Newark, N. J.

PORTABLE STEAM AND HOISTING ENGINES, of the manufacture of HITTINGER, COOK & CO., the reputation of which is thoroughly established, all sizes, both vertical and horizontal, for sale by CHARLES W. COPELAND, Sole Agent. No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

TO SKELETON SKIRT MANUFACTURERS.—Steel-top plate braiding machines, also winding and doubling machines for sale at reduced prices by WM. D. SLOAN, at the Empire Works, foot of East 25th-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,
These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

MOTH PROOF TRUNKS.—THE SUBSCRIBer's trunks afford the very best protection against moth. Get them early before the moth miller begins its work among woolens, furs, &c. Corner Bleecker and Hammond sts. WM. DELANO.

MEDICAL.

THE NATURAL MINERAL WATER. LOUISVILLE ARTESIAN WATER
Cures all derangements of
THE LIVER, THE SECRETIONS,
THE KIDNEYS, THE GLANDS
THE DIGESTION, THE CUTANEOUS SURFACE.
Also, rheumatism, gout, gravel, gleet, and all kinds of strictures. An immediate and unfailing "Sobering." Sold by ALL Druggists, in well-corked bottles. Wholesale Agent, S. T. THOMPSON, No. 618 Broadway, Room No. 4, up stairs.

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY. Approved by the Academy of Medicine, is the only cure for Consumption, Asthma, and all kinds of Coughs. It is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil.
ALSO,
QUERU'S PATENT JELLIFIED CASTOR OIL, pleasantly flavored, taken without nausea, and does not cause constipation after use. It is the best purgative for children. To be had of the inventor, No. 135 4th-av., and all respectable druggists. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st., wholesale agents.

THE ALL-SUFFICIENT THREE! TRIESEMAR 1, 2 AND 3.
Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.
No. 1 is invaluable for exhaustion, spermatorrhœa, and all physical disabilities.
No. 2 completely eradicates all traces of those diseases that have been hitherto treated by the nauseous and pernicious copaiva and cubebs.
No. 3 has entirely supplanted the injurious use of mercury, thereby insuring to the sufferer speedy relief, dispersing all impurities and rooting out the venom of disease.
TRIESEMAR, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste and smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases for $9, which saves $3; and $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9. To be had wholesale and retail of Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., two doors below Macdougal, New-York. Immediately on receiving remittance, Dr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instruction of the writer. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and at No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure,"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess, or other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
☞ Separate consulting rooms.

"MEDICAL COMMON SENSE."—DR. E. B. FOOTE, the author of this popular book, returns to his resident office at Saratoga Springs the 1st of May. Let no one who has a difficult disease of long standing fail to consult him at once. Thousands of supposed incurable cases have been cured by his medicines and electricity. He gives no minerals. He is effecting miraculous cures in this City by his common sense practice. Winter Office No. 546 Broadway, (next door to Dusseldorf Gallery,) New York. Consultation free. Office hours from 1 to 6 P. M. Invalids at a distance can consult him by letter. His Book will be sent by mail, postage paid, to those who remit $1. Address as above.

"Dr. Hammond has lived long abroad, and is an enthusiast for Medical Reform."—*Home Journal, Sept.* 18, 1850.

C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., PUPIL OF RICORD, of Paris, and also of Profs. Carnochan and Valentine Mott, the eminent surgeons of this City. Medical and Surgical Specialist for the Cure of all diseases, defects and malformations of the Reproductive and Urinary Organs. Extreme cases effectually treated. No. 61 Bleecker-st., east of Broadway. Office hours from 9 to 2 and 5 to 8.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A VICTIM.—Designed for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c; supplying, at the same time, the means of self-cure, by one who has cured himself, after having been put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by enclosing a post-paid, addressed, envelope.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you will immediately experience that "Richard's himself again." Cure guaranteed, and medicine provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. Dr. WARD'S Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office, No. 483 Broadway, next Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

IS NERVOUS DEBILITY OR SPERMATORRHŒA INCURABLE?—Yes, by any means but those I advocate. Beware of persons copying my advertisements. There is no person advertising as a "former sufferer," &c., who hasn't purloined it from my notices and circulars, while they neither know how nor care to cure you. Before commencing any treatment, learn how the writer cured himself, and subsequently hundreds of others.
Inclose a post-paid superscribed envelope to Box No. 176, Charlestown, Mass.

DR. R. COBBETT MAY BE CONSULTED with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. From a long and extended practice of over 27 years in the above specialty, and at his present location, he can safely promise to all who may stand in need of medical or surgical assistance a radical cure, no matter of how long standing. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who may have been unfortunate in the selection of a physician, are particularly invited to call. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the N. Y. University Medical College and College of Surgeons, London. See his diplomas in his office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chambers-st.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES—Married and single, in health or disease.—Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo., cloth; 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. The author's offices for the unequalled Paris and London treatment of private diseases are at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, New-York. 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and on Tuesday and Friday evenings, 7 to 9. Treatment by mail and express also.

DR. COOPER, NO 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. 28 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

DR. LACOSTE'S, (FROM PARIS,) NO. 512 BROADWAY, opposite St Nicholas Hotel.—Private diseases, female affections, weaknesses and strictures cured with certainty and dispatch, without mercury, by the celebrated new French treatment. Hours 11 to 4, and 7 to 8 P. M., every day.

EVERY INTELLIGENT PERSON, MARRIED or contemplating marriage, male or female, by inclosing a return stamp (if in the City three cents, out of the City six cents,) and their address, will receive an important work, containing truths which all should know. Address J. P. L., Station D, New York.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

MORRIS'S OLD TOM
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IS SHIPPED WEEKLY FROM LONDON.
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For Sale in bond and by the case.
Warranted genuine.
Wholesale No. 48 Broadway; retail everywhere.

RARE OLD BRANDIES, CHOICE MADERIA AND SHERRY WINES, FINEST BOURBON & MONONGAHELA WHISKIES, HAVANA CIGARS, Constantly on hand, and for sale by S. S. WYCKOFF & CO., Wholesale Grocers, No. 104 Murray st.

DR. UNDERHILL'S PURE WINE, MADE AT CROTON POINT, For sale at NO. 7 CLINTON HALL, ASTOR PLACE.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT, (Successors to A. Seignette & Co.,) No. 47 Water-st., Sole Agents for JULES ROBIN & CO. COGNAC, ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY, GRAPELEAF GIN, DEWDROP GIN.

FINE OLD BOURBON AND WHEAT WHISkies, superior peach and cider brandy, for sale by the barrel, gallon or bottle, by GEORGE E. MENDUM, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THE 30TH INST., A DIAMOND PIN, single stone, weighing within a fraction of 4 carats. The stone can be readily identified by the subscribers, who will pay a liberal reward for its recovery. FREEMAN & BENNETT, No. 287 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]CAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, [illegible] PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK, ISSUE [illegible] NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK AUCTIONEER, BROKER and BANKER, [illegible] STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold [illegible] Board.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., New-York, Jan. [illegible], 1860.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1859:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1859, to 31st December, 1859	$4,497,[illegible]
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1859	1,396,[illegible]
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$5,893,[illegible]

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks; nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1859, to 31st December, 1859	$4,490,[illegible]
Losses paid during the same period	$2,465,792 96
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	593,842 41

The Company have the following Assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank, and other Stocks	$2,567,[illegible] 01
Real Estate—Loans secured by Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages, and otherwise	955,[illegible] 00
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	115,[illegible]
Premium Notes and Bills receivable	2,181,[illegible]
Cash in Bank	181,[illegible]
Total amount of Assets	$6,002,[illegible] 67

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives on and after Tuesday, Feb. 7 next.

After reserving TWO AND A HALF MILLION DOLLARS of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1858, will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, Feb. 7 next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1859, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, Feb. 7 next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from July 1, 1842, to Jan. 1, 1859, for which certificates were issued, amount to	$8,8[illegible],470
Additional profits, from Jan. 1, 1859, to Jan. 1, 1860	1,5[illegible],000
Total profits for 17½ years	$10,4[illegible],470
The certificates previous to 1858, have been redeemed by cash	6,619,220
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st Jan., 1860	$3,[illegible]

By order of the Board, W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	E. H. Gillilan,	Wm. E. Dodge,
Chas. Dennis,	Royal Phelps,	Dennis Perkins,
W. H. H. Moore,	Caleb Barstow,	J. Gaillard, Jr.,
Thomas Tileston,	A. P. Pillot	Wm Wood,
Henry Colt,	Leroy M. Wiley,	J. Henry Burgy,
W. C. Pickersgill,	Danl. S. Miller,	Cor. Grinnell,
Lewis Curtis,	S. T. Nicoll,	C. A. Hand,
Wm. S. Wetmore	Josh. J. Henry,	Watts Sherman,
Chas. H. Russell,	Geo. G. Hobson,	Edward R. Bell,
L. Holbrook,	David Lane	E. E. Morgan,
R. C. Goodhue,	James Bryce,	B. J. Howland,
P. A. Hargous,	W. Sturgis, Jr.,	Benj. Babcock,
Meyer Gans,	H. K. Bogert,	F. Westray,
	A. A. Low,	

JOHN D. JONES, President, CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President. W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., New-York, Dec. 9, 1859.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was

Resolved—That an assessment upon the Capital Stock of the Company of Ten Dollars per share be, and the same is hereby called, payable on the 1st day of FEBRUARY, 1860, and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the office of the Company, in that City, and on the Stock registered in London at the office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & CO., and that parties desiring to pay their installment in London, may pay the same at the rate of 4s. 1d. per dollar.

Resolved—That the Transfer Books be closed on the [illegible] of JANUARY next, and remain closed until the 1st day of FEBRUARY thereafter, and that no transfer be permitted, after that date, of shares upon which such assessment shall not have been paid; that interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum be allowed upon all assessments paid previous to the first of FEBRUARY to that date, from the time of each payment.

By order of the Board, J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE DELANO LIFE-PRESERVING COAT AND VEST CO., No 256 Broadway.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Company, held at the Company's Rooms on Jan. 30, 1860,

CHAS. BURKHALTER,	ALDEN WATTLES,
GEO. T. PLUMB,	DANIEL TALMAGE,
GOYN T. DEPOREST,	J. RALPH SACKETT,
	JACOB VAN WAGENEN,

Were chosen Directors for the ensuing year.

The Directors (elect) met at the Rooms of the Company on Jan 31, 1860, Alden Wattles was chosen President of the Board, and Daniel Talmage Secretary.

On motion,

Resolved, That no contract, binding the Company, be deemed valid except by the written consent of the President or Secretary, or by vote of the Board.

DANIEL TALMAGE, Secretary.

Delano Life-Preserving Coat and Vest Co. New-York, Jan. 31, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT CO., [illegible] Broadway, New-York, Jan. 20, 1860.

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED GENTLEMEN have been elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

CHRISTIAN H. SAND,	WASHINGTON S. WHITNEY,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,	JOSEPH NOBLE,
EUGENE S. BALLIN,	JOHN D. SCOTT,
EDWARD HAIGHT,	JAMES HOY,
HERMANN MARCUSE,	ROBT. H. ARKENBURGH.
THOMAS ACHELIS,	
EDWARD SCHELL,	

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, CHRISTIAN H. SAND was unanimously elected President. W. TITUS, Secretary.

New-York, Jan. 20, 1860.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 4th inst. the undersigned were requested, in view of the large European subscriptions to the plan of re-organization known to be ready for transmission, or on their way to New-York, to receive further assents until the 1st of February. The undersigned are prepared to receive assents until that time. The adhesions to the plan are so large as to warrant the belief that the Company will be re-organized upon this basis. Assents can be sent, as heretofore, to HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary, No. 45 Wall-st., New-York, or to the subscribers.

DUDLEY S. GREGORY, J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.

Dated Jan. 12, 1860.

NOTICE.—TERRE HAUTE, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.—The holders of second mortgage bonds of the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, and the Belleville and Illinoistown Railroad, who have not already subscribed the Bondholders' Agreement for the reorganization of the affairs of said Company, and who desire to participate in the advantages of the same and preserve their interest, are requested to call at the office of Andrew H. Green, Esq., No. 43 Wall st., and subscribe the same without delay.

A majority of the bondholders have already subscribed the agreement, thus insuring the consummation of the plan. Dated Jan. 27, 1860.

ROBERT BAYARD, Chairman of Bondholders' Committee.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF 1859, No. 54 William-st. New-York, Jan. 20, 1860.

THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1860, ON the 7 per cent. Bonds of the Great Western Railroad Company, of Illinois, will be redeemed at maturity at the office of this Company, upon all bonds, the back coupons of which shall have been surrendered, and stock accepted therefor, in accordance with the compromise, and the Act of incorporation of this Company.

J. N. A. GRISWOLD, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as agents for Messrs DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, Letters of Credit, or Circular Letters, of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

SEXTON & WAINWRIGHT, STOCK BROKERS, No. 37 WILLIAM-ST.—Stocks, Bonds, and all current securities bought and sold at the New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and London Stock Exchange; and at private sale. Foreign Exchange. Branch office, No. 473 Broadway, corner of Chambers st. A. D. WILLIAMS, (agent at branch office.) Collections made through Read, Drexel & Co., Duncan, Sherman & Co. Foreign bills from £1 upwards.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD CO., Treasurer's Office, cor 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, Jan. 30, 1860.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1861, will be paid at the Treasurer's Office, on and after Feb. 1.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1860.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE IRVING BANK are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors and for three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, Feb. 6. The polls will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

DANL. V. B. BARTHOLF, Cashier.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY, New-York, Jan. 30 1860.

INTEREST.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds due 1st February next, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No 69 Wall-st.

G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

New-York, Jan. 30, 1860

THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1 ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company will be paid at the Ocean Bank, on and after that day of February.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—First Mortgage Bondholders are requested to call on Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., before the 10th of February, to [illegible] important matters in relation to the sale of the road under the recent decree of foreclosure.

Jan 30, 1860.

ELECTION.—THE ELECTION OF THIRTEEN Directors of the Sixth avenue Railroad Company will be held at the Company's office, 44th-st. and 6th-av., Feb. 14, from 12 to 2 P. M.

T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. [illegible] of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

COLLECTIONS—1860.—JOHN B. MURRAY'S Banking and Collection Office is removed to Iron Buildings, No. 254 Canal-st., east, near Broadway, for the convenience of merchants uptown.

COUPON NOTICE.—THE BURLINGTON & MISSOURI River Railroad Company will pay the semi annual interest, due Feb. 1, on their First and Second Mortgage Bonds, at the Broadway Bank. J. N. DENISON, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. OFFICE, NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.

Amount of Assets, Jan. 1, 1859		$1,395,901 58
Amount of premiums received during the year ending Jan. 1, 1860	$465,424 73	
Amount of interest received and accrued Jan. 1, 1860	71,517 71	
Amount of rents received and accrued Jan. 1, 1860	7,288 97	
Amount of endowment premiums	112 81—	764,384 22
Total		$2,160,285 78

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount paid for losses by death	$242,045 65	
Amount paid for interest on dividends &c	35,647 00	
Amount paid for canceled notes, and return premiums on canceled policies, and for purchased policies	28,032 95	
Amount paid for taxes and law expenses	15,241 63	
Amount paid for office salaries and fees to Physicians and Trustees	16,488 51	
Amount paid for stationery, printing, postages, express charges, and office expenses	6,628 85	
Amount paid for commissions, advertising, exchanges, medical examinations, &c	49,068 66—	393 152 54
		$1,767,133 24

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank	$31,305 49
Invested in securities created under the laws of the State of New-York and of the United States	258,870 79
Real estate and fixtures, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway	132,450 04
Bonds and Mortgages drawing 7 per cent. interest	583,996 39
Notes received for 40 per cent. of premiums on Life Policies bearing interest	75,315 85
Quarterly and semi annual premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1860	20,550 38
Interest accrued up to Jan. 1, 1860	36,488 77
Rents accrued up to Jan 1 1860	1,708 34
Premiums on policies in hands of agents	26,445 19—
	$1,767,133 24

The Trustees have declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND OF THIRTY PER CENT. on all policies for the whole term of life now in force and which were issued twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1860, and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST IN CASH upon all previous dividends, payable on and after the first Monday of March next to those holding certificates, and to be allowed in settlement of next premium on policies upon which notes have been received.

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN,	GEORGE GREER,
ALF. FREEMAN, M. D.,	ISAAC C. KENDALL,
JOHN M. NIXON,	JOHN L. ROGERS,
JOHN S. BUSSING,	JOHN MAIRS,
HENRY I. SEAMAN,	WILLIAM PATRICK,
DAVID DOWS	LORING ANDREWS,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	RUSSELL DART,
WILLIAM BARTON,	WM. H. APPLETON,
WM. C. DUSENBERY,	PLINY FREEMAN.
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,	

Medical Examiners, CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., GEORGE WILKES, M. D.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.

PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., COR. FULTON AND GREENWICH STS., New-York, Jan. 5, 1860.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 10.

The transfer books will be closed until after that date.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

GAS-LIGHT STOCK FOR SALE.—THREE hundred thousand dollars stock of various Gas-light Companies in the United States, paying 8 to 12 per cent. dividend. JOHN B. MURRAY, Rooms of the American Gas-light *Journal*, Iron Buildings, No. 254 Canal-st., near Broadway.

NOTICE.—EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANNUAL election for fifteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election of the East River Bank will be held on TUESDAY the 7th day of February, 1860, at the banking house, No. 680 Broadway. Polls open from 1 to 2 P. M.

W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

New-York, Jan. 14, 1860.

MR. WILLIAM HARMAN BROWN IS authorized to sign the name of our firm by power of attorney. BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE Company, No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 12, 1860.

Capital	$150,000
Surplus over	147,000

This Company have to-day declared a Dividend of Seven and a Half Dollars per share, payable to Stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest Dividend of Six per Cent. upon their outstanding Scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st day of December, 1859, of Fifty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

HOMESTEAD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office cor. Nassau and Beekman sts., New-York, Jan. 24, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a half Per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of February, proximo. Transfer Books will be closed until that date. JOHN K. OAKLEY, Secretary.

N. B.—A large surplus is retained after paying the dividend. Insurance against loss or damage by fire upon the most favorable terms.

OFFICE MORRIS CANAL AND BANKING COMPANY, Jersey City, Jan. 24, 1860.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared from the earnings of the canal a semi annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the PREFERRED STOCK and TWO PER CENT. upon the CONSOLIDATED STOCK. Both dividends payable on and after the first Tuesday (7th day) of February, at the office of the Company at Jersey City, or to stockholders residing in and near Philadelphia, at the office of E. W. CLARK & CO., there. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to Feb. 7.

L. N. CONDIT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEWTON COPPER-TYPE COMPANY, No 14 Frankfort st., New-York, Jan. 24, 1860.

SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES, AT A special meeting, held this day, at the office of the Company, have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on or after the 1st day of February next. The Transfer books of the Company will be closed until after that date. SAMUEL ORCHARD, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, New-York, Jan. 18, 1860.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF per Cent. has this day been declared, payable 1st of February prox. The transfer books will be closed from Saturday, 21st inst., to the day of payment. By order of the Board, F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-STREET, New-York Feb 1st, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND of three and a-half per cent., payable on and after the 13th inst. The transfer-book will be closed until 13th inst inclusive, A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the Bank the last six months, is this day declared, payable on MONDAY, 13th February, prox. R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 52 WALL-STREET.

CASH CAPITAL ... $250,000

WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
SILAS BRONSON,	ALVE E. LAING,
A. R. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
	GEO. GRISWOLD, JR.

HUGH LAING, President.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the XIXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, Feb. 6, 1860, at 12 o'clock, noon, for doing the mason-work, carpenter-work, heating with hot-water furnaces, and painting, necessary for the erection and completion of a new School-house, one hundred feet east of the corner of 79th-st. and 3d-av., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School-buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for Mason-work," "Proposals for Carpenter-work," "Proposals for Heating," and "Proposals for Painting." Each proposal must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties with an affidavit attached, stating their willingness to guarantee the faithful performance of the contract to be entered into by the person or persons offering the proposals; and none others will be considered. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

ROBERT McGINNIS, THOMAS McMANUS, MICHAEL FALIHEE, Building Committee.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—AN ADJOURNED meeting of the Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen, appointed to investigate the contested seats of the Second and Eighth Aldermanic Districts, will be held on THURSDAY, the 2d day of February, at 2 o'clock P. M., in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen.

H. W. GENET, CHAS. G. CORNELL, F. I. A. BOOLE, HENRY SMITH, JOHN H. BRADY, Special Committee.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

AMERICAN SHEET-IRON—OF SUPERIOR quality, and at low price, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, &c, Horse Cut Nails &c. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. WINTER ARRANGEMENT—FARE $3 TO ALBANY. On and after Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:

For Williams' Bridge—8:30 and 11 A. M.; 2:30 and 6:30 P. M.

For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P. M.

For White Plains—3:15 P. M., from dépôt corner White and Centre sts.

For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st.

For Millerton—3 P. M., from 26th-st.

For Albany—9 A. M., from 26th-st. Mail train.

For Albany—3:30 P. M., from 26th-st. Express train.

All through trains connect with the New-York Central Railroad for the West.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.

White Plains—5 A. M., 7:20 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.

Croton Falls—7 A. M.

Millerton—7 A. M.

Albany, Mail train—11 A. M., Mail, and 4:10 P. M., Express train.

9 A. M.—Mail connects at Chatham for all stations on Western Railroad.

3:30 P. M.—Express also connects at Chatham with a train for stations as far as Pittsfield.

Baggage checked for the Mail and Express corner of White and Centre sts., from 7 to 8:15 A. M., and from 1 to 2:45 P. M.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Dec. 19, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:10 P. M. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 5:30 P. M. From Pier No. 2, North River, at 1:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. for Easton and intermediate stations. For Somerville, by the above trains at 4:30 P. M.

The 12 M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and the 11:30 A. M. train from Pier No. 2, North River, make a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence, *via* East Pennsylvania Railroad, to Reading, without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave New-York, from foot of Cortland-st., at 8 A. M., or at 7:30 from Pier No. 2, North River. For Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 8 A. M., and 12 M. from foot of Cortlandt-st., or from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 22, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 3:45 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:15 P. M. A Montreal and Buffalo Passenger Train, (with sleeping cars,) leaves 31st-st., daily, at 9:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M., and 4 and 9 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6:15 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.: passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market-slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, and 5 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 4:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON MID-DAY EXPRESS TRAIN, *via* SHORE LINE.—Leave New-York, corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 12:15 P. M., and arrive in Providence at 7:30 P. M. and Boston at 9 P. M.

Leave Boston, from dépôt of Boston and Providence Railroad, at 11:10 A. M., and Providence at 12:35 P. M., and arrive in New-York at 7:30 P. M.

Through without change of cars.

F. J. CALHOUN, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—From pier foot of Duane-st.—Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. Newburgh Express, at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.; North Islip at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Leave foot of Cortlandt st., Jersey City Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3:40 P. M. for Piermont and Suffern; 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Piermont. Leave Suffern at 7 A. M., and Piermont 6:45, 8 A. M., and 2:10 P. M. Stages connect for Hackensack, Schraalenburg, Nyack, New-City and Haverstraw.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW-YORK TO NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, Springfield, Northampton and Towns on the Line of Vermont Railroads.—Fare to New Haven, $1. The ELM CITY, Capt. LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 25 E. R., on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. The GRANITE STATE, Capt. KING, will leave on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-Haven on alternate nights (except Sundays,) at 11 P. M. No charge for Berths. The TRAVELER, Capt. BOWNE, will leave at 4 P. M., on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY. Passengers for the Railroads can remain on board over night without charge. Merchandise forwarded to Vermont, Western New-Hampshire, Northern New-York and Canada. Apply to FRANCIS HYDE, Agent, Pier No. 25 E. R., New-York.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATON TOWN, &c., *via* steamer ALICE PRICE. Leave Murray-st. wharf Feb. 1, 11½ A. M.; 2, 12½ P. M.; 3, 1½ P. M.; 4, 3½ P. M.; 6, 5½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; 7, 6 A. M.; 8, 6 A. M.; 9, 6½ A. M.; 10, 7 A. M.; 11, 9 A. M.; 13, 9½ A. M.; 14, 11 A. M.; 15, 12 M. Returning, will leave Red Bank 2½ hours after the boat leaves New-York.

FOR BOSTON.—NORWICH AND WORCESTER Line, from foot of Cortlandt-st., North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—City and County of New York—place of trial.—THE PARK BANK, Plaintiffs, against L. G. BERRY, M. W. DAY and P. B. TRUAX, Defendants.—Summons.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed with the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at his office in the City Hall of the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 5 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand dollars, with interest from the third day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Jan. 28, 1860. TOWNSEND & VAN NESS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

febl 1aw6wW*

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. CHARLES POUCHER, Insolvent. Notice first published Dec. 14, 1859. Creditors to appear before Hon. Chas. P. Daly, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the Chambers of the said Court, in the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the 27th day of February, 1860, at 10 o'clock. A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment of said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged from his debts, pursuant to law. H. P. HEROMAN, Att'y for Insolvent, Dec14-1aw10wW* No. 13 Chambers-st., New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIJAH B. LOOMIS, late of the City of New-York, printer, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of W. D. SALISBURY, No. 16 Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 10, 1860. WILLIAM D. SALISBURY, CORNELIUS L. EVERITT, Executors.

jal1-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS MASTERSON late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executrix, at her residence at the Mansion House, Hicks-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated Jan. 3, 1860. HELAN R. MASTERSON, Executrix.

jal1-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE KIRTLAND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of LEBBEUS CHAPMAN, Jr., No. 3 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 4, 1859.

WM. CHAUNCEY, LEBBEUS CHAPMAN, Jr., Executors.

o5-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LIPPMAN SAMUELS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 69½ First-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the nineteenth day of April next. Dated New-York, Oct. 18, 1859.

FANNY SAMUELS, Administratrix.

o26—1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID BRUSH, late of the City of New-York, attorney-at-law, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of B. ACKERMAN & BROTHER, No. 154 West st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifth day of July next. Dated New-York, Jan. 3 1860.

GILBERT F. ACKERMAN, JAMES H. BRUSH, Executors.

1aw6wW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS H. MORRIS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Starr & Ruggles, No. 35 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the seventh day of April next. Dated New-York, Oct. 4, 1859.

5o-1aw6mW* SIDNEY B. MORSE, Administrator.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction; she feels confident she has no equal; she tells the name of future wife or husband, also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d av., above 21st st. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

SHIPPING.

IN ADVANCE OF THE U. S. MAILS. OLD MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.

REGULAR DAYS 5TH & 20TH OF EACH MONTH.

On MONDAY, Feb. 6, at 2 P. M., the North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch the splendid steamship BALTIC, A. G. GRAY, Commander, for Aspinwall direct, and will connect, *via* Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer JOHN L. STEPHENS, W. F. LAPPIDGE, Commander, and proceed direct to San Francisco.

For freight, apply to the Company's office, No. 88 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate, on the wharf, at the foot of Canal-st., to WM. H. WICKHAM.

Note.—The office is alongside the steamship.

N. B.—Letters to all parts of California will be taken by Wells, Fargo & Co., and Freeman & Co.'s Express by these steamers.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Feb 4, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in Second Cabin $75 and $60.

For freight or passage apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail March 3.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

The new and first-class steamship POTOMAC, Capt. GEO. W. WATSON, will leave pier No. 12, North River, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh Railroad for Richmond and Petersburgh.

Freight to Norfolk six cents per foot; to Petersburgh, eight cents per foot, and porportionate rates.

Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

$40 TO CALIFORNIA.

By United States Mail steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, MONDAY, Feb. 6.

Apply at the only office in this City, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st. D. B. ALLEN, Agent.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

SCOTIA (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, W'day, Jan. 18, 1860.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Jan. 25, 1860.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N.Y., Wed'day, Feb. 1, 1860.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wed'y, Feb. 8, 1860.
ASIA, Lott leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 15, 1860.
CANADA, Lang leaves Boston, Wed'day, Feb. 22, 1860.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, N. SHANNON, Commander, will sail from the Company's dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1.

Passengers are requested to be on board by 11½ o'clock A. M.

The ASIA will sail on the 15th of February.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL, PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD, Will leave Pier No. 12 North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.

These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.

Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST *via* CHARLESTON, S.C.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Cabin passage, $15; Deck, $6. The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, N. R., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. Through tickets to the following places: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Nashville, $30; Memphis, $33 50; Knoxville, $[illegible]; Chattanooga, $27; Augusta, Ga., $20; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Columbia, S. C., $20; Charlotte, N. C., $22; Fernandina, $20; Jacksonville, $21, Pilatka, $23. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, succeeds on SATURDAY, Feb. 4. Notice—No form of bills of lading will be signed but those furnished by the Company. No freight received after 2 o'clock on day of leaving.

NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, Atlanta, Albany, Columbus, Macon, Augusta, and various places in Florida, *via* Savannah, Ga.

The AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 4, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Tickets can be had for the following places—fare as low as by any other steamer from New-York to Savannah; accommodations superior:

New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15.

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. POST, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Feb. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga, $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No 86 West-st.

NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH DIRECT.—The first-class steamship POTOMAC, Capt. GEO. W. WATSON, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 7, for the above ports, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, for Petersburg and Richmond. Freight to Norfolk, 6 cents per foot, and to Petersburg 8 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Goods forwarded to all parts of North Carolina free of commission. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The POTOMAC will leave New-York on Saturdays, and Norfolk on Wednesdays.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH CAROLINA, PORTSMOUTH, NORFOLK, CITY POINT, AND RICHMOND.—The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, will receive freight for the above places on Tuesday and Wednesday, at Pier No 13, North River, and will leave on WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M. Freight to Norfolk or Portsmouth, 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; to Richmond, 8 cents. Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA *via* NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. A. BROWNLESS, will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on or about the 4th February and 3d March—that is, on arrival of the steamers expected from England on these dates.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana	15

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA.—UNITED STATES MAIL Steamship Line, leaving every twenty days from each port. Steamship QUAKER CITY, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander. This well-known and splendid steamer will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, Feb. 4, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board on presentation of clearance.

Freight received on 1st inst. For freight or passage apply to HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

FOR WASHINGTON, ALEXANDRIA AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship MOUNT VERNON, F. C. SMITH Commander, will leave pier No. 12 North River, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Passage, including state-room and fare, $7 50.

Freight 8 cents per foot and proportionate rates.

Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES VISITING EUROPE.—Facilities for securing responsible couriers and traveling servants. Couriers and Traveling Servants' Society, (composed of respectable men of different nations,) established in 1851, and enrolled according to act of Parliament. "The safest plan is to apply to the Secretary of the Society, No. 12 Bury-st., St. James', London, as all the couriers of that Society are competent and trustworthy."—*Editor Bradshaw's Guide.*

EXPRESSES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S EXPRESS FOR CALIFORNIA, OREGON AND PACIFIC COAST.

Will be dispatched on MONDAY next, at 2 P. M., by the North Atlantic Steamship Co.'s steamer BALTIC, connecting at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer JOHN L. STEPHENS through to SAN FRANCISCO, greatly in advance of the mails.

No freight, except small parcels, received on the sailing day.

LETTERS IN GOVERNMENT ENVELOPES will be received till 1 o'clock on Monday.

Letters sent by our express are delivered at San Francisco from THREE TO SIX DAYS AHEAD OF THE MAILS.

Sight exchange on San Francisco for sale.

Collections and cash advances made on goods.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

Jan. 30, 1860.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsomest style.

VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, No. 836 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. PATTI—PURITANI. MONDAY next, Feb. 6, 1860. RETURN OF MISS PATTI, And her farewell performances prior to her departure for Europe in the early Spring.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT OF THE OPERA. MISS PATTI IN A NEW ROLE.

First night this season of Bellini's celebrated opera of I PURITANI,

With the following great and complete cast.

Miss PATTI'S first appearance as Elvira.

BRIGNOLI'S first appearance as Arturo.

FERRI'S first appearance as Ricardo.

SUSINI'S first appearance as Georgio.

The sale of seats commences on FRIDAY at the Academy, Sibell's, No. 12 Wall-st., and Breusing's.

The free-list entirely suspended. No notice will be taken of written applications.

Weber's celebrated opera of DER FREYSCHUTZ will be immediately produced with a complete cast including COLSON, Mad. STRAKOSCH, STIGELLI and JUNCA. A magnificent new scene, with new machinery, has been painted by Calyo for the incantation scene.

On Saturday, Feb. 11, at 1 o'clock, PATTI MATINEE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. PRIVATE SOIRÉE DANSANTE, On the 7th of February, 1860.

The unqualified approbation bestowed upon the Soirée Dansante given by Mr. FERRERO on May 5 last, and the numerous requests for its repetition, have induced him to secure the ACADEMY OF MUSIC for a similar entertainment on the 7th of February next, which he intends shall far surpass all previous efforts, and be the event of the season. The greatest care will be observed in making all the necessary arrangements for the comfort and convenience of the guests, while no cost has been spared in securing decorations and adornments entirely novel and unique in their character. Mr. FERRERO confidently anticipates that the splendor and appropriateness of the fixtures and appointments, the merit and power of the music, and the fair forms of those whom he trusts will honor the entertainment with their presence, will together form a coup d'œil never before equaled in this country.

The entertainment will commence precisely at 8 P. M., when the floor will be exclusively for the use of Children until 9½ P. M., after which period it will be devoted entirely to adults.

Mr. FERRERO desires and intends that the Soirée shall be strictly private, and therefore Tickets will be disposed of only to his present or former Pupils, for themselves and friends; in fact, they would not be sold at all were it not that the enormous expenses attending an entertainment of this kind at the Academy of Music—the rent alone for one evening being $1,000 to say nothing of one hundred musicians, and other incidental charges—render such a course absolutely necessary. It will also preclude the possibility of extending invitations, as on former occasions.

The whole entertainment will be under the sole and exclusive control of Mr. FERRERO, and will be a repetition of his Private Soirées on an enlarged plan.

TICKETS ONE DOLLAR EACH—ADMITTING ONE PERSON. To be had at Mr. FERRERO'S Academy, No. 59 West 14th-st.

Those desiring tickets will please send name, residence and number of tickets wanted, when they will be forwarded.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Doors open at 7, to commence at 7½. ENTIRE SUCCESS.

TO-NIGHT, And Every Evening till further notice, WILL BE ACTED, A DRAMA, adapted from Octave Feuillet's celebrated story, expressly for this theatre, Consisting of a prologue and five acts, entitled THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.

The Overture, Incidental Choruses and Music composed expressly for the occasion by Mr Robert Stoepel.

The Scenery entirely new by Isherwood.

Correct and appropriate costumes, by Messrs. Flanry and Beuschotten.

Furniture and appointments by Mr. Timony.

Mechanical portion by Mr. Van Hatten and assistants.

THE CAST will be distributed as follows:

PROLOGUE.

Manuel, Marquis de Champcey ...... Mr. Lester Wallack
Doctor Desmarets (formerly of the French army) Mr. Brougham
Louise Vauberger (formerly nurse to Manuel, now keeper of a lodging-house) .... Mrs. Walcot

THE DRAMA.

Manuel (stewart to M. Laroque) .... Mr. Lester Wallack
Doctor Desmarets ... Mr. Brougham
M. de Bevannes (a man of the world) ... Mr. Walcot
Gaspar Laroque (an aged man, formerly Captain of a privateer) ... Mr. Dyott
Alain (a confidential domestic) ... Mr. Young
M. Nouret (a Notary) ... Mr. Levere
Yvonnet (a Breton shepherd) ... Mr. C. Parsloe
Henri ... Mr. Oliver
Louis ... Mr. Coburn
Madame Laroque (daughter-in-law to Gaspar) ... Mrs. Vernon
Marguerite (her daughter) ... Mrs. Hoey
Madame Aubrey (a relative of the Laroque family) ... Miss Mary Gannon
Mlle. Helouin (a governess) ... Miss Fanny Morant
Christine (a Breton peasant girl) ... Miss Fanny Reeves
Guests, servants, peasantry, &c.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY, &c.

PROLOGUE.—Paris—Manuel's apartment in the lodging-house—Poverty fidelity and friendship.

ACT 1.—Brittany—Parlor and terrace, with view of the park at the Chateau Laroque.

The arrival; the first day and its events.

A LAPSE OF TWO MONTHS.

ACT 2.—The park and Chateau Laroque in the distance.

Temptations, trials and resolutions.

ACT 3.—Interior of a lofty tower in the ruins of Elfin, with extensive view of the Breton country—Moonlight. Love and honor.

ACT 4.—1. Drawingroom in the Chateau Laroque. 2. Apartment in the Chateau.

The Sacrifice.

LAPSE OF SOME MONTHS.

ACT 5.—Salon opening on the gardens and grounds of the Chateau.

The last trial and its results.

Entrance of the wedding guests and the peasantry in their picturesque Breton costumes.

THE GARDENS AND CHATEAU BY NIGHT, SUPERBLY ILLUMINATED.

Box Book now open, six days in advance.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE. NEW SCOTTISH DRAMA TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1860, AND EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.

MISS AGNES ROBERTSON as JEANIE DEANS

MISS LAURA KEENE as EFFIE DEANS.

In Sir Walter Scott's beautiful domestic story, dramatised expressly for this Theatre by DION BOURCICAULT, Esq., author of "Jessie Brown," In three acts, JEANIE DEANS; OR, THE HEART OF MID LOTHIAN.

Produced under the direction and superintendence of Mr. Bourcicault, with NEW SCENERY AND NEW COSTUMES.

EDINBURGH IN 1737.

THE TRIAL OF EFFIE DEANS realising Lander's celebrated picture.

THE ATTACK ON THE TOLBOOTH.

A new Overture to "The Heart of Mid Lothian," and new descriptive music, has been composed expressly to accompany and illustrate this story by MR. THOMAS BAKER.

Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance.

Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Performance over at 10 o'clock.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, 585 BROADWAY. ZEUDI, 2 Fevrier, 1860. LA JOIE DE LA MAISON. UN MONSIEUR ET UNE DAME.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. COOKE'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.

GRAND EQUESTRIAN MATINEE. WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, commencing at 2 o'clock.

The performances in the EVENING will begin at 7½.

CONTINUED SUCCESS—OVERPOWERING EXCITEMENT, To witness the superb training of ZAIDEE.

The beautiful Arabian mare, exercised by MLLE. ELLA ZOYARA,

A repetition of the terrific aerial gymnastics by THE BROTHERS HANLON, in their original and daring performances, called LES HOMMES DE L'AIR.

The bold, graceful, original, and startling equestrianism by MR. JAMES ROBINSON, in his gallant horseback sommersault act.

Court Jester ... Mr. J. PENTLAND.

Besides all those other great performances for which this Company is universally renowned.

In rehearsal THE MERRY SPORTS OF OLD ENGLAND, introducing a Steeple Race, Morris Dance, May Pole, and other games.

Boxes, 50c. Orchestra chairs, $1. Private boxes, $5 and $6.

NIBLO'S SALOON. GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS. MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, 1860, and every evening during the week.

EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.

Revival of MRS. DAY'S NEW-YEAR'S CALLS FOR 1860.

GEORGE CHRISTY in his popular character of PETER DAY. M. GUSTAVE BIDAUX, first baritone of the Italian Opera, &c. Through which will be interspersed ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, in all its shades and phases.

New Songs, Acts and features by the entire Company.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.

Tickets 25 cents.

MISS CECILIA FLORES—WHO MADE A successful début last Winter at Niblo's, respectfully informs her friends and the public that she will give a Soirée Musicale at the French Theatre (opposite Niblo's) on WEDNESDAY Feb. 1, 1860, on which occasion she will be assisted by the following eminent artists:

Mr. ERNEST PERRING, Tenor.
Herr WEINLICH, Basso.
Mr. PATTERSON, Pianist.
Mr. KYLE, Flutist.
Mr. BRISTOW, Conductor.

Prices of Admission: $1 to Parquette and First Circle; 50 cents to Second Circle. Programmes and tickets to be had at the principal music stores and at the door on the evening of the Concert.

Concert to commence at 8 o clock.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—ON WEDNESDAY, IN the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the great comedy of A HUSBAND TO ORDER, Dancing, and the farce of SKETCHES IN INDIA. In the EVENING, at 7 o'clock, (and not at 7½ o'clock, as before,) A HUSBAND TO ORDER, cast with the whole talent of the company; followed by a Dance, by Miss Walby; an Irish Jig, by Miss Agnes Hampton; a Pas Seul nationale by Mlle. Juliette; and concluding with the Yankee farce of THE VERMONT WOOL-DEALER. On MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, will be produced, by permission of Dion Bourcicault, Esq., THE OCTOROON. Wax statue of John Brown; living Baby Anacondas and enormous Serpents; living Kangaroos, Seal, &c.; beautiful Aquaria. Admittance 25 cents; children, 13; Parquette, 13 cents extra.

A GRAND CONCERT OF SACRED MUSIC will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, at the Central Presbyterian Church, Broome st., opposite Centre. The following well-known artists will appear: Vocal—Mrs. J. M. Mozart, Mrs. Westervelt, Mr. Simpson and Mr. J. R. Thomas. Organ—Mr. G. Washbourn Morgan, of Grace Church; Mr. Edward Howe, Jr., of Church of the Messiah; Mr. F. Schmersal, of Central Church.

Tickets 50 cents, to be obtained at the door on the evening of the concert.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN. TO-NIGHT THE GARDEN WILL BE CLOSED, For the rehearsal of an adaptation, by JOSEPH JEFFERSON, of Charles Dickens' beautiful home story, OLIVER TWIST.

Written in the early bloom of his genius, while his profession of reporter brought him—happily for the world, and what is beautiful within it—in daily contact with strange scenes and strange men and strange manners, the story of Oliver Twist develops more strongly than any other of Dickens' works that passion for picture, that large and loving humanity, that deep sympathy with human suffering, and all that is good and noble, however poor and lowly, on this earth, which has made his name, in a thousand of households, a name of blessing, and stamped him as the most earnest champion now living, of family life and virtue, and the eternal foe of selfishness and vice. Long before aught of his found a home in print, little Paul, and little Nell, and little Oliver, had found a home in his big heart, and there he warmed them, and warmed them, until the fire caught the mind, and the mind touched the heart, and forth sprang a story, a story full of all those sad things, and gay things, he had met in his daily walks in life, full of quaint fancies and genial figures, full of small angel voices and little merry bells and cheerful crackling fires, full of poor little children cast helplessly on cold, cold streets, and of ogres and fiends in human shape, who beat them and kept them to hard work—full, in fact, of all the features of London humanity, as seen by Charles Dickens. Full of such is the story of OLIVER TWIST,

Which has been adapted for the stage by JOSEPH JEFFERSON, and will be presented at the Garden on THURSDAY NIGHT.

All the great acting is simply individual nature directed by mimic art, and the extraordinary adaptability of the great artists now gathered at the Winter Garden to represent the powerful types of characters contained in the story, first suggested to Mr Jefferson the revival and fresh adaptation of this drama, which it may be remembered, created on its production at the Park, many years since, so strong an excitement. The character of Nancy Sykes, then played by Charlotte Cushman, being the character in which she first clutched her dramatic crown, will be sustained by MATILDA HERON

Fagin, the Jew, and Bill Sykes will find representatives in J. W. WALLACK, Jr., and GEORGE JORDAN, and never perhaps, as a whole, did characters fall into the hands of artists better fitted to them than those who will constitute the dramatic picture on Thursday night.

Matilda Heron ... as ... Nancy Sykes
J. W. Wallack ... as ... Fagin, the Jew
George Jordan ... as ... Bill Sykes
T. B. Johnston ... as ... The Artful Dodger
George Holland ... as ... Bumble
Mrs. W. R. Blake ... as ... Mrs. Corney
Ione Burke ... as ... Oliver Twist

Mr. Cline as Toby Cracket; Mr. Ponisi as Fang; Mr. Brown as Noah Claypole; Mr. Tree as Charley Bates; Mr. Stoddart as Mr. Brownlow; Miss Secor as Rose Maylie; Mrs. Stoddart as Mrs. Bedwin; Miss Gimber as Charlotte; Miss Waters as Susan.

The scenery for this drama has been painted by MR. HAYS, MR. RIVIERE, MR. PERKINS.

The descriptive music has been composed by MR. ROBERT STOEPEL.

Doors open at 7. Commence at 7½ o'clock. Box book open fourteen days in advance.

BROADWAY BOUDOIR, 444 BROADWAY NEAR GRAND. 444

TO-NIGHT, The successful Drama in three acts, of IRELAND AS IT WAS.

Ragged Pat ... Billy O'Neil
Judy O'Trot ... Miss Ada Webb

Other characters by the rest of the company.

After which WOMAN'S WHIMS.

Doors open at 6½, curtain will rise at 7¼. Parquette and Boxes, 25 cents. Grand Matinee THIS AFTERNOON at 1 o'clock; curtain will rise at 2 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.

J. H. Allen ... Sole Lesee and Proprietor.
T. W. Meighan ... Acting Manager.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Curtain will rise at 7½.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 1.

To commence with the IRON MASK.

The Iron Mask ... Mr. R. Johnson

To conclude with the OCTOROON.

Wah-no-tee ... Mr. J. H. Allen

NEW BOWERY THEATRE. Between Hester and Canal sts.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, to commence with THE OCTOROON.

To be succeeded by the excellent Comedietta of FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY.

Concluding with the fifth act of MACBETH.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE, AT PALACE GARDEN, 14TH ST., NEAR 6TH-AV. EVERY MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING. Animals fed at 12 o'clock each day.

LARGEST COLLECTION OF ANIMALS IN THE WORLD.

Recently added many rare and valuable specimens. Prof. LANGWORTHY enters the dens containing a WILD LIONESS, Royal Bengal Tiger, Asiatic Lion, Puma and African Leopards.

Performances—Pony Black Diamond, Pony Prince, Monkey Jocko, Maltese Jack, Educated Mule, Great War-Elephant Hannibal.

MR. & MRS. G. VANDENHOFF'S DRAMATIC READINGS.

HOPE CHAPEL. TO-NIGHT, at 8 o'clock, 720 In the Upper Hall.

OTHELLO, (Scenes)

After which, from "Pickwick," OLD WELLER ON WIDOWS.

TICKETS: Body of the Hall, 50 cents; Gallery 25 cents.

FINE ARTS.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.

Exhibition of GEO. L. BROWN'S "RUINS OF TUSCULUM FROM MOUNT ALBANO," "OLD APPIAN WAY NEAR ROME,"

And twenty other large Paintings, with twenty-four highly finished Pencil Drawings, by the above celebrated artist. On exhibition, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., at No. 768 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

GEO. WARD NICHOLS.

ROSSITER'S THREE LARGE SCRIPTURAL PICTURES JEREMIAH, NOAH, MERIAM.

Now on exhibition, cor. Broadway and 9th-st. Admission 25 cents.

LECTURES.

GREAT ATTRACTION. WOMEN IN THE LEGISLATURE.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER, MRS. LUCY STONE, AND HON. ROBERT DALE OWEN,

Will speak at the COOPER INSTITUTE, THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 2.

Subject: Mr. BEECHER—*Woman's Moral and Personal Influence in Politics.*

Subject: Mrs STONE—*American Laws Relating to Wives and Mothers.*

Subject: Mr. OWEN—*Legal Science in the Far West.*

Those desiring to hear the truth in relation to these subjects, from the most vigorous thinkers and speakers of the day, will now have the opportunity.

TICKETS 25 CENTS.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

PROF. YOUMANS' LECTURES.

Prof. YOUMANS will give the SECOND LECTURE of his Course of four, AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE, FRIDAY EVENING Feb. 3.

Subject—*Relation of the Sun to Life upon our Planet.*

Tickets for the Course, 50 cents. Single admission 25 cents.

Doors open at 7. To commence at 8 o'clock.

LECTURES TO LADIES.

Mrs. LYDIA F. FOWLER, M. D., will lecture on *Physiology and the Laws of Life and Health*, illustrated by a French manikin, skeleton, &c., at Hope chapel, No. 720 Broadway, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS, commencing at 2 o'clock. Admission to each lecture, 25 cents.

NEW-YORK CITY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION LECTURE.—Rev. MOSES BALLOU will deliver the fourth lecture of the course on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, at Bleecker Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts. Subject—*Our Homes.* Doors open at 7; lecture at 8. Admission 25 cents.

S. GRISWOLD, M. D., Ch. of Lec. Com.

A. F. DOW, Sec

MRS CORA L. V. HATCH SPEAKS EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Subject chosen by the audience. Admittance 15 cents.

THOS. D. PARET WILL DELIVER THE Third Lecture of the Course, in Union Hall, Nyack, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7½ P. M. Admission 20 cents.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.

Parties in search of Chamber Furniture that will stand the "test of time" may rely upon getting superior goods at moderate prices, both in Enameled and Solid Walnut Suites. Also, Pailliasses and Mattresses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

TO MERCHANTS AND UPHOLSTERERS.—Cheap, comfortable and wholesome Beds for the million. The Robertson Patent, for cotton, felt or plush mattresses, has recently been extended for the term of seven years. The reputation of this mattress is now permanently established, and generally conceded to be superior in every respect to wool, hair, husk, moss or any other kind of bed in use. From the nature of the material used and the manner of constructing them, they are perfectly clean and healthy, free from all vermin or pestiferous odors and retain their elasticity and softness for any length of time, and can be made at one half the cost of hair. The subscriber is now prepared to grant licenses to responsible parties for the manufacture and sale of the same on favorable terms.

G. B. HARTSON, No. 104 Pearl-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE AT NO. 105 FULTON, OR No. 56 Ann-st., a large stock of desks, tables, chairs, and a general assortment of counting-house furniture. The best manufactured stock in the City. Those in want of office furniture are invited to call and examine this stock before purchasing elsewhere, as the entire stock must be sold and business closed, by the 1st of March.

N. B.—A liberal discount made to the Trade.

By order of the ASSIGNEE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers. Also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st. Manufactory Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st. Established 1843.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders [illegible] solicited.

C[illegible]—FULLY EQUAL TO THE BEST IN market, for sale at less than usual prices, by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

BUSINESS UPON THE WHARVES.—Much activity is observable along the wharves, particularly in the vicinity of the piers from which the great bulk of merchandise is shipped upon the different steamer and sailing lines. The Sound steamers are doing as much business now as during the same months last year. The passenger traffic by these lines is also increasing. The steamers of the various Southern lines continue to go fully freighted, there being a marked augmentation in shipments to the principal ports, the first fruits of the Spring business. At one of the down town hotels there were yesterday about sixty guests from Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee, the majority merchants and traders who have come North to purchase Spring goods. Of the five Southern lines, employing an aggregate of twenty steamers, only one, the *Alabama*, is unemployed, and she is having new boilers put in, and undergoing thorough repairs, to take her place on the line in about two weeks. All these vessels are profitably employed, with a fair prospect of enlarged occupation during the two succeeding months. The large passenger steamers of the different Hudson River lines are in the hands of the mechanics, being painted and otherwise refitted for the approaching Summer campaign. From the present mild weather, they anticipate an early opening of navigation to Albany. The *New World* will take her place on the old route as soon as navigation opens, thoroughly refitted and restored. The smaller steamers, which have been interrupted in their business by the ice, and the usual cessation of travel during the Winter months, are undergoing repairs for the renewal of the Spring travel. The steamer *Long Island* has been and is now running upon her old line to the different towns on the north shore of Long Island. In the Spring there will be an accession of two or three new steamboats of a small class to be employed in the business of harbor towing.

THE DRAMA AS IT WAS AND AS IT IS.—The lecture of Mr. SIDDONS on this subject, at Clinton Hall last evening, appeared to be highly enjoyed by the few who braved the storm to attend. The speaker rapidly sketched the history of the Drama, taking the ground that by nature it cannot die, though it may, like the moon, have its phases, its full and its eclipse. A most interesting and highly-appreciated feature of the evening was the almost inexhaustible fund of Mr. SIDDONS' information from personal acquaintance with many of the most eminent actors of the last half century. His anecdotes, illustrations, and, in some cases, imitations of style of Kemble, Garrick, Kean, Young, Cooke, Mrs. Siddons, Macready and the galaxy of stars in the theatrical firmament, were regarded as excellent. Many regrets were expressed that they should be wasted on so small an audience.

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.—The Children's Aid Society is unremitting in its good work of sending large parties of homeless and destitute children to the West. Mr. H. FRIEDGEN, one of their agents, left the City yesterday afternoon with a company of fifty boys and girls, many of them of tender age, and a number of larger boys, who had been utterly friendless and without resources, when they applied to the Society for help and homes in the country. They were well clothed by the Society, and seemed quite contented with leaving the City. Several of the number were from the Newsboys' Lodging-house.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Late on Monday night, a woman 28 years of age, named MARGARET JONES, attempted to drown herself in the slip at Hamilton-avenue Ferry. She was rescued by the Ferry employes, and taken to the First Precinct Station-house, where dry clothing was furnished her. She refused to say what prompted her desire to die.

MILITARY.—At an election held last evening at the Division Armory, Gen. SPICER presiding, Major PRICE was elected Colonel of the First Regiment.

Fires.

IN A HAT FACTORY.

A fire broke out at about 12 o'clock on Monday night in the lower part of a building on the corner of Tenth-avenue and One Hundredth-street. The building, with its contents, was nearly destroyed. The lower part of the building was occupied as a hat factory by JOSEPH NAPIER. His loss is about $1,000; not insured. The upper portion of the building was occupied as a broom factory by W. KNAPP. His loss is about $500; not insured. The building was valued at $1,000; said to be insured. It was surmised that the place was set on fire, and the Police of the Twenty-third Precinct arrested JOHN PUFF on suspicion of being the incendiary. He was committed to await an examination by Fire Marshal BAKER.

IN A STABLE.

Yesterday morning, between six and seven o'clock, a fire broke out in the hay-loft of the stable owned by ELLIS N. CROW, situated in the rear of No. 145 Sullivan street. The flames spread along the loft, into the stable in the rear of No. 139 Thompson street, and before the fire was put out the buildings were damaged to the extent of $600; insured in the People's and Rutger's Insurance Companies. There were about seventy horses in the stables, all of which were rescued without injury.

IN A CABINET SHOP.

Insurance Patrol No. 2 last evening, about 6 o'clock, discovered smoke issuing from the second story window of the building No. 96 Crosby-street, occupied by G. HERTER, cabinet maker. The doors were broken in and the flames were extinguished with a few pails of water. Damage about $25; not insured. The fire was occasioned by a defect in the chimney flue.

IN A TENEMENT HOUSE.

At 4½ o'clock yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in a small tenement house in One Hundredth-street, near Eleventh-avenue. The flames communicated to the building adjoining, occupied as a bakery by THOMAS MURRAY, and as a grocery store by W. DOYLE. Both buildings were destroyed. The total loss is about $2,000; no insurance. The cause of the fire has not yet been discovered.

IN A FANCY GOODS STORE.

Last evening, about 6 o'clock, a fire occurred in the show-window of the fancy goods store of BERNARD BERNSTEIN, No. 320 Bleecker-street, in consequence of some goods coming in contact with the gas-light. Loss about $300; insured for $800 in the Phenix Insurance Company.

IN A DWELLING HOUSE.

Shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the residence of E. C. WEST, No. 107 Lexington avenue. The flames were extinguished by the firemen. Damage about $150; insured. The fire was caused by a defect in the hot-air furnace.

ON A TUG BOAT.

At about 9 o'clock yesterday morning a trifling fire occurred on board the steam-tug *Governor Floyd*, lying at the foot of Leroy-street, North River.

Coroners' Inquests.

INFANTICIDE, AND DEATH FROM SCALDS.

The body of a recently-born female child was found, yesterday, at the corner of Bethune and West streets, inclosed in a sack. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest, when it was discovered that the child's skull was fractured. The jury rendered a verdict charging some unknown person with having perpetrated the infanticide.... The same Coroner investigated the circumstances attending the death of WM. HENRY JEFFREY, a child 2 years of age, whose parents reside at No. 60 King-street, and who was so severely scalded a few days ago, by the overturning of a kettle of hot water, that his death resulted on Monday in consequence.

Police Reports.

BURGLAR ARRESTED.

On Saturday night last a small safe in the saloon of William Taylor, No. 555 Broadway, was broken open, and about $200 in money was stolen. A mysterious feature of the transaction was that there were no signs of a burglar having made his entrance by forcing the doors or shutters. The matter was placed in the hands of Detectives Williamson and Wilson, and yesterday they arrested Richard Peterkin, a man who had formerly worked in the saloon. Peterkin admitted his guilt, and restored part of the stolen money. He secreted himself in the upper part of the building on Saturday night, and broke open the safe with a sledge-hammer. He then waited until Sunday morning, and effected his escape from the building when the doors were opened by the night watchman.

EMBEZZLING FROM HIS EMPLOYER.

Thos. J. Addi, formerly a clerk in the employment of Mr. Wm. H. Hazard, of No. 192 Front-street, was apprehended yesterday by Capt. Turnbull, of the Eighth Precinct Police. He is charged with having, between the 1st of July and 1st of December, embezzled various sums of money, amounting in the aggregate to $491 16. The accused was suspected of dishonesty several weeks ago, when he was discharged from his place, and since that time the amount of the deficiency has been ascertained. He was taken before Justice OSBORN, by whom he was held to answer.

PICKPOCKETS AT A FUNERAL.

A number of pickpockets were present at a church in Twenty-ninth-street, near Madison-avenue, on Monday, while funeral services were in progress, and succeeded in stealing the wallets of some of those who attended. Three of the rogues, named George Sherwood, George Gouldy and John Anderson, were subsequently arrested and a silver porte-monnaie, identified as having been stolen from Mrs. Virginia Mills, of No. 96 West Twenty-second-street, was found in the possession of Sherwood. The trio was held to await examination.

A THIEF'S DESIGN FRUSTRATED.

As John Mooney, the porter of Messrs. Noble and Brown's establishment, No. 114 Church-street, was closing up the store on Monday evening, he discovered a man secreted in the rear of the building, who already had $100 worth of goods selected for removal. Mooney, after a desperate struggle, succeeded in overpowering the thief, and Justice CONNOLLY held him for trial.

CHARGED WITH STEALING A WATCH.

George Strum, a lad formerly employed as a varnisher by H. L. Schleider, at No. 146 Elizabeth-street, was discharged a few days ago, but is alleged to have subsequently returned to the premises and stolen a gold watch and chain from his employer. Yesterday, Strum was taken into custody by Detectives Slowey and King, and he is now detained at Head-quarters for examination.

MISSTATED.

In a police item, published in yesterday's TIMES, it was stated that Henry W. Hubbell had attempted to steal $40 worth of silver spoons and forks from the house No. 75 East Twenty-[illegible]-street, and that he had been locked up to answer a charge of burglary. Instead, however, of such being the case, Mr. Hubbell is the owner of the property in question, and one James Robinson is the alleged thief.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

INCREASE IN THE INSTITUTIONS—THE BEEF CONTRACT—REMOVAL OF THE DEPOSITS POSTPONED.

The weekly report from the Institutions to the Board of Governors yesterday showed that the number of inmates remaining Jan. 28 was 8,304, an increase of 122 as compared with the number reported at the previous meeting. While the Clerk was reading the requisitions, the Board was informed that two more foundlings had been left in charge of the Governors. The infants were turned over to the fatherly care of Mr. KELLOGG, Superintendent of Outside Poor.

A number of small bills, for carriage hire and refreshments, ordered prior to the adoption of the resolution appropriating $250 a year for such purposes, were read and referred to the Committee on Supplies, with power to pay if found correct.

A report was made in favor of procuring fire hose for use at Bellevue Hospital. When the report had been made Governor OLIVER stated that with the recent arrangements for better ventilation there, in case of fire the building would be in flames before a fire engine could be brought to the ground. It had been proposed to obtain hose from the Fire Department, but on inquiry it was found that the Department, so far from having any hose to spare, was sadly in want of more. The Board decided to furnish 400 feet for use at the Hospital.

The contract for beef for the Institutions, made by the Committee with Mr. Benj. T. Weeks, was called up, and Mr. SMITH declared that it would cost the Board $17,000 more than the expense of the year before. The contract price is $4 75 per 100 pounds for prisons, and $6 for institutions. The Committee stated that the other bids were bogus.

The proposition to remove the account and moneys of the Board from the Mechanics' Bank to the Shoe and Leather Bank was called up, on a motion to reconsider the decision of the Chair declaring the resolution to remove the deposits carried by a vote of five members—a majority of those present. The Board decided to reconsider the former action, and after some conversation the subject was laid over for three weeks.

A resolution was offered to invite the Governor of the State and the State Legislature to visit the Institutions.

Mr. TOWNSEND opposed the resolution, but was willing to invite a Committee of the Legislature. Former visits had cost from $5,000 to $7,000, and he thought it an unnecessary expense. Other members expressed similar views, when the resolution was withdrawn, and the Board adjourned.

STREET CLEANING.

During the present suspension of street cleaning, the question is asked whether the City Inspector has removed the inspectors of manure, officials appointed by his own department, and whose wages amount to the comfortable sum of $3 *per diem?* If they are still performing their arduous duties, how many loads of manure have they returned to his office, as sold since last September? Then, is it more essential to the health and comfort of the citizens at large, that the skating-pond at Central Park should be kept clean, and that handsome Policemen should be maintained at the public expense to instruct half-a-dozen young ladies in this invigorating exercise, than that the scraping of the hoe and the rattle of the sweeping-machine should again be heard in our streets? Yet all the bills for these expenses are paid, without objections on the ground of unconstitutionality. Many more questions of this character will be propounded unless the filth so rapidly accumulating is speedily removed.

THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.

The Excise Commissioners express themselves ready to comply with the resolution passed by the Board of Supervisors at their last meeting, requiring them to present a detailed account of the number of licenses they have granted since their organization, the amount of money paid to them, and disposition of the same, together with the number of suits instituted against alleged violators of the License law, how many of these suits are now pending, how many have been discontinued and the terms of discontinuance. The charge of corruption they declare to be unfounded. Not a cent, they allege, has been paid to them in their official capacity that has not been paid immediately to the City Chamberlain. Their Board was organized on the third Tuesday of May, 1857, and up to the present time they state they have granted 1,114 licenses, and that suits for violation of the License law have been commenced against 8,628 persons. Most of these suits are still pending. A large number have been dropped, by the parties complained of either taking out a license, making an affidavit that they did not sell liquor, or a mistake being made in the names. In all cases, whatever money has been received has been paid into the County Treasury. The aggregate payments thus far they give as $30,691.

PROPOSED WIDENING OF ANN-STREET.

A large number of property owners opposed to the widening of Ann-street assembled in Room No. 8 City Hall at 2 P. M. yesterday, the hour at which the Committee on Streets was advertised to meet, but the members of the Committee were not present, and the Clerk declared the meeting adjourned to 2 P. M. next Tuesday.

The Attempted Escape of the Murderers.

EFFORT OF STEPHENS TO ESCAPE FROM THE TOMBS—ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS—STATEMENTS OF SANCHEZ AND STEPHENS.

In yesterday's TIMES we published an account of a conspiracy on the part of JAMES STEPHENS and FELIX SANCHEZ, two of the condemned murderers in the Tombs, to kill their keepers and escape from confinement. Upon further investigation it has been ascertained that STEPHENS alone originated the plot, and that SANCHEZ did not wholly enter into it, as it was he who revealed the matter, and thus most probably prevented the murder of the keepers.

Mr. SUTTON, the Warden of the City Prison, informs us that he received information some two weeks since that STEPHENS had been furnished with a pistol, with which he intended to shoot the keeper and afterwards escape. He accordingly visited the condemned man, and questioned him with reference to the matter. STEPHENS earnestly asserted his innocence, saying that he could never harbor a thought of injuring either of the keepers, all of whom had been uniformly kind to him, adding that he had become perfectly resigned to his fate, and should meet death with firmness. Mr. SUTTON expressed pleasure at hearing him speak in this way, but said, nevertheless, that he would be compelled to search him. As the suspicion was only of a vague character, but a partial search was made, and it resulted in finding nothing, although it has since been ascertained that at that time STEPHENS had a revolver suspended from a cord around his body, beneath his clothing, in such a way as to make it fall on the inside of the right leg of his pantaloons, and thus had effectually concealed it. Precautions were adopted by the Warden to thwart any attempt of the prisoner to escape, and nothing more was thought of the occurrence.

On Monday afternoon, however, SANCHEZ sent for Mr. SUTTON, produced one of ALLEN's six-barreled revolvers, heavily loaded, and handing it to the Warden revealed the whole plot. STEPHENS, SANCHEZ and APPO, the Chinaman, it appears, were the only criminals confined in the lower tier of cells, or the murderer's corridor. These cells are all conected by a waste-pipe, by speaking through which the occupant of a cell at one end of the corridor may communicate with the prisoner at the opposite end. SANCHEZ and STEPHENS have been kept in adjoining cells for some time and have communicated thus at pleasure. According to the story which SANCHEZ related to Mr. SUTTON, and which he yesterday repeated to our Reporter, the pistol that he had was given him some fifteen days ago by a friend of STEPHENS', and the latter had been furnished with his some two weeks previously. The plan of escape had been devised meantime by STEPHENS, and was to have been put in operation on Sunday night. It seems that, in accordance with the prison custom, prisoners for whom the day of execution has been appointed are accorded certain immunities in which the others do not participate. For instance, they receive three meals daily, while the other prisoners get but two. Late on Sunday night, when Mr. FINDLAY, the watchman, handed STEPHENS his supper, the latter was to feign loss of appetite, and request that the food should be given to SANCHEZ. STEPHENS felt certain that, in complying with the request, Mr. FINDLAY would leave the door of his cell open until he should have deposited the supper in SANCHEZ's room. SANCHEZ was to have shot FINDLAY as soon as he entered the cell. STEPHENS presuming that the report of the pistol would attract the attention of Mr. CUNNINGHAM, the other watchman, and that he would immediately run to SANCHEZ' cell to ascertain its cause, was to stand in the door of his own cell, and shoot CUNNINGHAM as he approached. STEPHENS was then to take the keys, and together they were to make their way to the street as best they could, where STEPHENS had assured SANCHEZ that three carriages would be in waiting, one of which they were both to enter and then the vehicles were to be driven off in different directions for the purpose of confusing their pursuers and to gain time. Accordingly on Sunday night STEPHENS refused his supper, which, in compliance with his request, was passed in by the keeper to SANCHEZ. The keeper, however, to the intense disappointment of STEPHENS, fastened his door before leaving it. He then took the food to SANCHEZ room, placed it beside him, and on retiring bid him good night, and fastened the door of his cell. As soon as the watchman left, STEPHENS abused SANCHEZ and berated him soundly through the medium of the waste-pipe, saying, "You are no man. You are a coward, who can't shoot a man to save your own life."

SANCHEZ replied "I can't shoot a man in cold blood; Mr. FINDLAY has never injured me; he did not bring me here, and is not responsible for the position I am in; he is only here as an officer doing his duty, and he has always treated me kindly, therefore I cannot find it in my heart to shed his blood."

STEPHENS, after reiterating that SANCHEZ was no man, said "I'll be up with FINDLAY yet; I'll call him back and shoot him myself."

Some time elapsed, during which Mr. FINDLAY had gone his rounds, and on his return to the desk, which is near STEPHENS' cell, he heard his name called by STEPHENS, and going to his cell asked him what he wanted. STEPHENS answered that SANCHEZ must have eaten all he wanted, and if he would bring back the tray he thought that he could eat something himself.

FINDLAY went to SANCHEZ's cell, took out the tray, handed it to Mr. CUNNINGHAM, locked the door, and while proceeding to STEPHENS' cell, thought it as well to place the tray upon a little stand near by, within his reach, as to go into his cell again. This he accordingly did, and immediately locked the door, and again STEPHENS was disappointed. After the officers had left, STEPHENS resumed his abuse of SANCHEZ, and concluded with telling him that what they had failed to do that night must be done on Monday night, and if SANCHEZ would not aid him he would do the work himself.

During Monday, however, SANCHEZ was exceedingly troubled at the idea that one of the officers would be shot, and to prevent it exposed the plan to Mr. SUTTON. To his statement entire credence was given, as his conduct has been unexceptionable since his incarceration. As soon as the plot had been revealed Mr. SUTTON sent for Sheriff KELLY, and in company with Mr. CUNNINGHAM they entered STEPHENS' cell. He was sitting near the door at the time, but arose as the party entered—drew back his chair and stood up behind it. His manner was much confused, and he stood intently eyeing his visitors, as if he anticipated their errand. Mr. SUTTON told him that they had become satisfied that he had a weapon concealed about him, and, as the law imposed the necessity, they had come to search him, adding that they had no desire to injure him. STEPHENS assumed an air of injured innocence, and replied that it was a shame to suspect a man who had but a few days to live of any evil intention, and peremptorily declined submitting to a search, denying that there was any law of the character mentioned by the Warden.

The latter said: "STEPHENS, I can have no argument with you; you had better submit quietly."

"I never will," exclaimed STEPHENS, stepping backwards as he spoke, still keeping the chair between himself and his visitors, and putting his right hand into his pantaloons' pocket.

The movement was observed by Mr. SUTTON, who seized STEPHENS by his wrist and prevented him from drawing his weapon.

At the same moment Sheriff KELLY caught him by the neck, and the two, after a severe struggle, succeeded in overpowering him. No other person was present at this time, Mr. CUNNINGHAM having remained in the cell but a moment. Hearing the scuffle, however, he returned, and STEPHENS having been forced to relax his hold upon the pistol, Mr. C. took it from his pocket. It was a heavily-loaded, six-barreled, self-cocking one. STEPHENS was immediately ironed and removed to another cell, where he remained all night. Yesterday, however, his irons were taken off, and he was transferred to his former quarters.

During yesterday all persons were prohibited from visiting him. At night, however, through the kindness of the keepers, our reporter was admitted to his cell. He found him lying upon his bed, and appearing as if he had been asleep. It was some time before he could be induced to converse at all. He stared about him wildly, and affected not to comprehend anything that was addressed to him until it had been several times repeated. To an inquiry as to the condition of his health, he answered, after taking some time to deliberate, that he had for a few days been suffering severely from a cold, that his breast pained him, but otherwise he felt tolerably well. He was asked whether he had seen what had been published in the newspapers in relation to his having had a revolver for the purpose of shooting the watchman. He answered that he had only seen one account, but that he had not read it carefully. So far as he had read it, however, it was all wrong. He understood it was said that he had intended to kill Mr. FINDLAY. "Now," he added, rising in his bed as he spoke, "they would charge that I intended to kill that man, there, [pointing to Mr. F., who was also in his cell.] Now, I tell you the truth; if that man there were in danger, I would protect him to the extent of my power, even with my life."

REPORTER—The general impression seems to be that, in your position, you would not have had a loaded revolver in your possession unless you had intended to use it, either to destroy your own life or to take that of another, if necessary, if you thought it would aid you in escaping!

STEPHENS—I would not destroy myself, Sir, or anybody else. There is a book here (pointing to a small Bible under his pillow) that speaks very strongly against self-destruction, or killing under any circumstances, and I would not do it.

QUESTION—Why, then, had you the revolver in your possession?

ANSWER—Well, I thought I would write a statement explaining it—a true statement, Sir—to-day, but I did not feel very well with this cold I have on me and I thought I would not do it until to-morrow. Let me see—what day is this?

REPORTER—Tuesday.

STEVENS—Well, it will be my last day, as you may say, and I will write a true statement to-morrow to give to the papers. The fact is that when the pistol was given to me, I didn't know what it was; I didn't know until two days afterwards.

QUESTION—You did not know a revolver by sight?

ANSWER—Oh, yes! but then, you know, if a man gets a parcel that's tied up, it's very difficult for him to tell what's in it until he opens it. You're a little on the catch I think, my gentleman, but I will give you the true statement of the matter to-morrow, showing all about the matter, and when you hear it you will say that there was nothing in it. D'ye think a man in his senses would believe that by making a ruction here he could get away? Why, there's big dogs enough in the yard there to eat a man if he should attempt to get out. The fact is, I didn't intend to harm anybody, and I'll tell you all about it to-morrow.

In answer to a question as to whether he was resigned to his fate, he replied that he was; that he must die on Friday, and that he hoped to meet his death in a becoming manner.

The *Post* of last evening published the following:

STEPHENS' ANONYMOUS LETTER.

Shortly after the trial and conviction of JAMES STEPHENS of the murder of his wife by poisoning her, Mr. STEPHENSON, the former employer of STEPHENS, called upon Judge ROOSEVELT, at his residence, and in a conversation regarding the trial, he produced a letter which he had received from STEPHENS, with a view of showing that it was not the same handwriting as that in which the anonymous letter offered in evidence on the trial was written. Subsequently the letter was compared with the anonymous one, and it was the opinion of those who examined them that it was the same handwriting. The following is a copy of it:

"Mr. Stephenon—i send you aline or two to let you know that i have received this Letter from anone Person this morning and i send it to you to see it and for you to take a copy of it and send it to judge Kelly for i can do nothing as i am shut up here i have no one to do any thing for me when you take a copy of it send the letter to me as fast as you can i would like if you would send smith or some of the men down to me for i want to see my Councler i have not seen Busteed since i came here.

"i hope you will attend to this if you Plase
"Yours JAMES STEPHENS."

After the judgment of the Court of Appeals, and before the General Term met to resentence STEPHENS, Judge ROOSEVELT received the following letter from him:

"To the hon Judge ROOSEVELT I would like very much to see you before I am taken out to Court but I suppose that is what you cannot do I have not much to say to you but I hope the lord will give me grace to help me on my way to heaven and I hope you and I shall meet in that happy land Where we shall part no more forever God send this to be our happy lot I am innocent of the crime I am charged with and the lord is my witness and for the letter I know nothing about it if I had seen your hon I would have told you all I could or new but the lord is the best Judge of all things and to him I have all of what I am charged with and before heaven and my lord and my seviour I stand innocent of what I am charged with we shall all meet yet where nothing can be hid. I remain your umble serven
JAMES STEPHENS."

The handwriting of the above letter is very different in general appearance from the one written to Mr. STEPHENSON. The personal pronoun I is in capitals in the last letter, while in the former a small i is used throughout. The absence of any mark of punctuation in both letters is apparent, and the stroke across the t's in both letters have a striking resemblance. The letter s is also very similar.

With a view of finding out if the writing was STEPHENS' Mr. EDWARD MURRAY got him to give him a specimen of his writing. He wrote the following words:

"I hope the Lord will direct you in all your ways, and all I want is fair play, and that I have not got.
"JAMES STEPHENS."

These lines are written in a better hand than the others, but the same characteristics, the absence of punctuation, the s's and the crosses to the t's are observable.

During STEPHENS' confinement, a preacher named KNAPP interested himself in his behalf, and even went to Albany and called upon the Governor. He told him that he believed there was a doubt regarding the evidence of the Bell girls, and the Governor promised to review the case once more. This morning, however, when the fact of the attempted escape of STEPHENS was published, Mr. KNAPP instantly telegraphed to the Governor, recalling all that he had said in favor of the prisoner.

Mr. MURRAY, on Monday, sent the following explanation regarding the apparent difference in the writing:

"JANUARY 29, 1860.

Hon. J. I. ROOSEVELT: STEPHENS informed me this letter (marked No. 1*) is his handwriting, and says a fellow-prisoner, named CHARLES MARSHALL wrote the letter marked No. 2,† in consequence of his receiving an injury to his hand. Respectfully,
EDWARD MURRAY."

*The letter to Judge ROOSEVELT.
†The letter to Mr. STEPHENSON.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

ITEMS.—MARGARET SCULLY, a resident of No. 12 Franklin-place, died yesterday from the effects of intemperance and exposure, according to the verdict of a Coroner's Jury.... JOHN LOGAN, carman, fell from a dray on Fulton-street, yesterday, and broke one of his legs. He was taken to the City Hospital.... The alarm of fire at about 12 o'clock Monday night proceeded from a building corner of Fulton-avenue and Gold-street, occupied as a drug store. The fire was discovered in the basement and was extinguished in time to prevent much damage.... House No. 27 Douglass-street, occupied by J. DERBECKER, was robbed Monday night of clothing valued at $50.... A Skating Club has recently been organized in this city.... There are only about 700 men at work in the Navy Yard now.... A woman named HAMMOND was held for trial by Justice CORNWELL on a charge of opening a letter addressed by her husband, who is in Rio de Janeiro, to another woman.... A man named SIMMONS was discharged from the Penitentiary a few days since, and as he was leaving he stole several articles of clothing. He was arrested, and yesterday was sent back to his old quarters for 60 days.

IMPROPER CONDUCT OF A CLERGYMAN—WIFE-BEATING.—A Taylorville (Ill.) paper gives the particulars of the arrest and preliminary examination of Rev. THOMAS ABBOTT, a Baptist preacher, of Sand Point, Christian County, charged with inhumanly beating his wife. From the testimony of witnesses it appears that on the 26th of November last, ABBOTT, who has been in the habit of whipping his wife, in a frenzy of rage, seized her and inflicted a most shocking beating, causing the blood to spirt from the mouth and ears of the prostrate and insensible woman. The case presents features so sickening in the mere contemplation, that for obvious reasons we suppress their revolting details. The parties have been married some four years, and once before had a separation, but through the efforts of mutual friends, became reconciled and went to living together. A short time after marriage, it appears, the reverend prisoner, groundlessly, became jealous of his wife, and from that time on the poor woman's life has been a perfect hell upon earth, the husband habitually exercising a tyranny over her at which Blue Beard himself would blush. The Court bound him over in the sum of $500 to answer indictment for an assault with a deadly weapon.

Mr. Snowden, Director of the Philadelphia Mint, writes: "By the law, unless it is repealed, we are until the 21st of Feb., 1861, bound to receive the Spanish and Mexican coins in question at their nominal value by tale and pay out the new cent therefor. If the owner of such coins desire it, payment may be made by the mint in silver coins; but in such cases they are received by weight and not by tale. The amount of these coins purchased at the mint and its branches, including the Assay office, and paid for per ounce in silver coins, is upwards of $1,000,000; about $500,000 have been received by tale in exchange for the new cent. It thus appears that the community have been relieved from this depreciated and mutilated foreign currency to the amount of one million and a-half dollars by the operation of the law.

[Advertisement.]
LONDON CLUB SAUCE.—This unrivaled Sauce, manufactured by PARKER BROTHERS, London, can be obtained of their agent in this City, A. J. PARKER, No. 15 Beekman-street. This article is superior to the Worcestershire Sauce, and can be obtained at one-half the price.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Why are they so popular? Simply because they are better than any others in existence; they give universal satisfaction; they do all that is claimed for them; they remove sickness and give health and strength.

[Advertisement.]
HUSBAND TO ORDER.—To-day this excellent and moral comedy will be repeated at BARNUM'S MUSEUM, both in the afternoon and evening. A more delightful production has never been witnessed. Other choice pieces with it, on each occasion.

[Advertisement.]
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
Millions of bottles are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain. Only 25 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]
BALL UP—GOOD SKATING AT THE CENTRAL PARK.—Skates to suit everybody at the *Central Park Skate Emporium.* Moonlight skating parties fitted out. CONOVER & WALKER, No. 298 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Jan. 31.

$86,000	U. S. 5s, 1874	100¼	450	N. Y. Cen. R.	74¼
3,000	Mo. S. 6s	80⅛	100	do s60	74⅛
11,000	do	80⅝	250	do b30	74¼
3,000	do	80¾	500	do s30	74⅛
5,000	do b60	80⅞	100	do b60	74¼
5,000	do b60	80¾	100	Reading R.	38¾
75,000	do s60	80⅛	200	do	38⅝
5,000	do b30	80⅝	200	do s30	38¾
3,000	California S. 7s	83½	200	do s60	38⅝
10,000	B. City W. L.	99⅞	50	do b30	38⅞
500	do	99¾	250	Mich Cent. R.	38
3,000	Erie R.C. Bds. '71	27¾	100	do s30	37⅞
1,000	Hud. R.R.3d Mtg	80½	10	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	6¼
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	88½	50	Panama R. s10	131⅛
4,000	C.&Tol.S.F. Bds.	55	50	do b10	131⅛
22	Continental Bank	97½	50	do s30	131
15	do	97⅝	350	do	131
200	Cumb. Coal Pref.	15½	350	Gal. & Chi. R. ..opg	59¾
500	Del. & Hud. C. Co	94	100	do b60	59⅞
100	do b30	94	550	do s60	59¼
12	Pacific M. S. Co.	77	100	do s30	59⅝
60	do	77¼	6	do	59⅛
50	do s30	77¼	50	do c	59½
50	do s30	77⅛	350	do ....opg	59⅛
50	do b60	78	100	Clev. & Toledo R.	20
610	N. Y. Cen. R.	74½	400	Chic. & Rk. Is. R.	63¾
350	do s30	74⅜	100	do s10	63¾
1760	do	74⅜	100	do b15	63¾
200	do s60	74¼	200	do	63⅝
250	do b30	74½	150	do s10	63⅝
50	do b60	74½	100	do b30	63¾
350	do s30	74¼			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Tennessee 6s, '90	87½	300	N. Y. Cen. R. ..opg	71⅝
2,000	Cal. State 7s	83½	5	Erie Railroad	8½
7,000	Va. State 6s	92½	50	Hud. River R. ..s60	41¼
24,000	B. City W. Loan	100	100	Harlem Railroad	9½
1,000	N. Y. Cen 6s	91⅝	100	Har. R. Pref.	34
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	88½	100	Reading Railroad	39⅛
2,000	M. C. R. 8 per c.		10	Mich. Central R.	38
	1st m. S. F. C. Bs.	90¾	150	M. So. & N. Ia. R.	6
2,000	M. So. 1st M. Bs.	75	100	Panama Railroad	131
400	Cum. Coal Pref. b10	16	50	do b60	131
100	do	16	50	do b30	131
150	Pacific M. S. Co. b20	77¾	100	do s30	131
50	do s30	77½	100	do ....bnw	131
50	do b30	77¾	400	Gal. & Chi. R. ..b30	59½
100	do s30	78¾	50	do b60	59½
650	N.Y.C.R. b60 ex div	71⅜	150	do b60	59¾
100	do ....opg	71⅜	200	Cleve. & Tol. R. b10	20½
100	do ....p&c	71⅜	100	Chic. & R. I. R. ..b60	63¾
350	do ....opg	71⅛			

TUESDAY, Jan. 31—P. M.

The principal financial event of the day is the award of the remainder of the Government loan of 1874, $1,110,000, at Washington, information of which has been received this afternoon through the medium of the telegraph. These bonds bear interest at the rate of 5 ⅌ cent., payable on the first of January and July, and at the option of the bidders are to be issued as inscriptions. Annexed is a list of the bids, as communicated to Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS:

$100,000	Thompson Brothers, New-York, at	100.01
100,000	Thompson Brothers, New York, at	100.03
100,000	Thompson Brothers, New-York, at	100.07
100,000	Thompson Brothers, New-York, at	100.13
105,000	William B. Astor, New-York, at	101.00
25,000	Ward, Campbell & Co., New-York, at	100.06
25,000	Ward, Campbell & Co., New-York, at	100.11
25,000	Ward, Campbell & Co., New-York, at	100.21
25,000	Ward, Campbell & Co., New-York, at	100.26
15,000	Camman & Co., New-York, at	100.50
150,000	Trevor & Colgate, New-York, at	100.00
100,000	Trevor & Colgate, New-York, at	100.06
100,000	Lockwood & Co., New-York, at	100.00
25,000	Milne & Co., New-York, at	100.01
25,000	Milne & Co., New-York, at	100.15
25,000	Milne & Co., New-York, at	100.18
25,000	Milne & Co., New-York, at	100.26
100,000	Savings Bank, Baltimore, at	100.50
25,000	Eutaw Bank, Baltimore, at	100.00
$1,195,000		

The above it will be seen adds up $85,000 more than the whole loan, in addition to which the dispatch states that there were a number of small bids which the sender did not transmit. It is known that about $1,400,000 of bids were sent on from here, and the list includes $125,000 from Baltimore, so that the bulk of the negotiation will be effected at 100.01 to 101, and a considerable ⅌ centage of the bids at par will be unsuccessful. The result of the matter is full as favorable as could have been anticipated, and is undoubtedly mainly owing to the option of receiving registered bonds, as that description is more in favor with those purchasing for investment. Coupon Bonds were sold to-day at the Board at par, and as they are now entitled to one month's interest, or nearly one-half of 1 ⅌ cent., they actually realise less than par, while registered, entitled to the same accrued interest, were quoted at 101 to 101½.

In the money market there is little of interest to notice to-day. While the rates are scarcely so firmly maintained, there is no noticeable change. The leading negotiations are at 6 to 7 ⅌ cent. on call, according to the Stocks loaned on, but some transactions are reported at 5½, and at even below, in exceptional cases. A good business is reported in commercial paper, at 6½ to 7 ⅌ cent. for short, and 7 to 8 for longer paper, but it is somewhat more difficult to realize the outside rates on strictly first-class names. In foreign exchange the business has scarcely come up to the expectations for Wednesday's steamer, but on the whole rates have been well maintained. On London, bank and bankers 108⅞@109, commercial signatures 108½@108⅞, ruling very nearly up to bank for the best. On Paris f.5.22½@5f.18¾, with a good business. Hamburgh 36⅞@36⅞, Amsterdam 41¼@41½; Bremen 78½@78⅞.

The Stock Market has been rather active for the times, and has ruled firmly throughout, closing with much steadiness. Of New-York Central, the sales, recorded and unrecorded, sum up more than seven thousand shares. At the morning Board it opened at 74½, and was subsequently sold down to 74¼, recovering at the afternoon meeting, and selling at 71⅞ to 71⅝, dividend of three ⅌ cent. off, the transfer book having closed at 2 o'clock, not to reopen until the 22d of February. After the Board, sales of several hundred shares are reported at 71⅛@71⅞, and it closed with much firmness at the latter price. Reading, with a fair business, advanced from 38⅞ in the morning to 39⅛ in the afternoon, and closed at 39⅛@39½. In Erie, Harlem and Hudson River there was only a trifling business at 8½, 9½ and 41¼, seller thirty days. Harlem Preferred was sold to the extent of a hundred shares at 34, and the same price was bid for more. The Western were moderately active and firmly held. Galena and Chicago ruled steadily at 59¼ until the close of the Second Board, when 59⅛ was offered, and 59⅜ asked. Chicago and Rock Island opened at 63¾, subsequently fell to 63¼, but recovered at the close. Michigan Central maintained the advance, 38, established yesterday. Panama ruled at 131 throughout, and that was bid, and 131¼ asked at the close. Pacific Mail was active and strong, closing at 77⅞@78—⅛@1 higher than yesterday. The advance in the Specie Freights gives it a little better chance during the opposition, and there are some whispers of a change of accommodation of the existing difficulties, but such stories have been too frequent to obtain very ready believers. State Stocks have been remarkably strong. Missouri Sixes are sold to the extent of more than a hundred thousand dollars at the first board, at 80½@80⅝, and were quiet at the second at 80⅞@81. Virginias closed at 92½@92¾; Tennessees at 87½; California at 83½, and North Carolinas at 93¾@94. Railroad Bonds were rather inactive, but not lower.

Messrs. SEYTON & WAINWRIGHT, of No. 37 William-street, have opened a branch office at No. 273 Broadway, for the transaction of a general stock, loan, note and exchange business, A. D. WILLIAMS, of the New-York Stock Exchange, acting as their agent there.

Mr. G. L. MAXWELL has retired from the firm of MAXWELL & DART, and Mr. JAMES DART has formed a copartnership with Messrs. E. N. SHAW and E. C. FRONK, under the title of JAMES DART & Co., as stock and commission brokers.

The following is an official statement of the business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer, U. S., New-York, during the month of January, 1860:

By balance		$3,056,573 06
Receipts during the month:		
Customs	$3,091,231 09	
Patent Fees	5,936 90	
Post-office Department	110,753 94	
Transfers	2,360,000 00	
Miscellaneous	197,598 63—	5,765,520 56
Total		$8,831,093 62
Payments:		
Treasury Drafts	$3,736,253 50	
Post-office Drafts	135,238 53—	3,871,492 03
Jan. 31, 1860, Balance		$4,959,601 59
By Balance, Cr., Disbursing Accounts	$2,532,642 92	
By Receipts during the Month	1,429,464 98—	3,962,107 90
To payments		1,458,047 48
Balance		$2,504,060 42
By Balance, Cr., Interest Accounts		$1,046,439 00
To Payments		949,017 22
Balance		$97,421 78
By receipts for Customs in Jan., 1860		$3,091,231 09
By receipts for Customs in Jan., 1859		3,384,641 92
*Excess in Jan., 1859		$293,410 83
By Balance, Cr., Bullion and Expense Account for Assay Office		$656,205 46
By Coin received during the Month	$1,878,058 31	
By Fine Bars received during the Month	373,723 59—	2,251,781 90
Total		$2,907,987 36
To payments in Coin	$1,870,671 38	
To payments in Fine Bars	773,258 90—	2,643,930 28
Balance		$264,057 08
By Coin in hand, in Assistant Treasurer's Office	$7,561,083 79	
By Coin in hand, in Assay Office	333,272 68—	7,894,356 47
By Fine Bars in Assay Office	25,598 32	
By Unparted Bullion in Assay Office	1,378,157 91—	1,403,756 23
Total		$9,289,112 70
Less due Depositors		250,726 95
Balance		$9,047,385 75

*Treasury Notes received for Customs not included in the above Statement, about $830,000

Statement of business at the United States Assay Office at New-York, for the month ending Jan. 31, 1860.

Deposits of Gold.		
Foreign Coins	$14,000	
Foreign Bullion	18,000	
United States Bullion	2,478,000—	$2,510,000 00
Deposits and Purchases of Silver.		
Foreign Coins	11,200	
Foreign Bullion	14,000	
U.S. Bullion (contained in gold)	20,000	
U. S. Bullion (old coins)	1,800—	47,000 00
Total deposits, payable in bars	647,000	
Total deposits, payable in coins	1,910,000—	2,559,000 00
Gold Bars stamped		833,930 27
Transmitted to U. S. Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage		$867,395 29

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS.		SPECIE.	
	Jan. 23.	Jan. 30.	Jan. 23.	Jan. 30.
Philadelphia	3,250,000	3,272,000	563,000	672,000
North America	2,874,312	2,811,174	525,862	501,944
Farm. & Mech.	4,010,094	4,046,582	819,227	842,547
Commercial	1,525,000	1,546,000	272,000	222,000
Mechanics'	1,684,981	1,686,327	234,577	228,948
N. Liberties	1,263,000	1,295,000	216,000	235,000
Southwark	1,011,877	986,024	194,895	203,913
Kensington	829,123	838,769	151,822	137,762
Penn Township	8 5,309	822,392	148,015	154,088
Western	1,267,477	1,261,411	245,225	259,124
Manuf. & Mech.	1,143,665	1,134,380	161,340	144,195
Commerce	606,496	618,764	149,496	153,922
Girard	2,059,056	2,072,592	309,670	268,563
Tradesmen's	603,398	603,607	105,977	99,438
Consolidation	458,690	458,440	53,317	62,470
City	771,276	787,116	150,870	109,110
Commonwealth	429,959	439,941	113,565	93,057
Corn Exchange	386,225	380,788	71,873	64,711
Union	429,816	465,411	73,348	82,484
Total	25,445,737	25,528,198	4,544,579	4,535,321

BANKS.	DEPOSITS.		CIRCULATION.	
	Jan. 23.	Jan. 30.	Jan. 23.	Jan. 30.
Philadelphia	1,549,060	1,621,000	240,000	241,000
North America	1,704,460	1,728,889	254,480	232,397
Farm. & Mech.	2,829,310	3,046,594	367,125	368,260
Commercial	762,000	708,000	146,000	153,000
Mechanics'	865,494	834,216	143,925	144,760
N. Liberties	819,000	856,000	110,000	116,000
Southwark	654,958	651,777	93,120	96,495
Kensington	592,89	585,122	118,125	117,850
Penn Township	577,149	577,396	88,865	89,060
Western	848,488	856,272	116,245	114,730
Manuf. & Mech.	612,440	605,685	106,165	104,805
Commerce	466,473	478,598	86,870	85,585
Girard	943,095	942,382	200,145	181,220
Tradesmen's	408,290	405,513	84,226	85,493
Consolidation	270,887	278,941	91,310	89,835
City	424,243	417,902	94,735	90,850
Commonwealth	273,944	279,838	105,585	107,965
Corn Exchange	236,486	249,614	95,295	83,900
Union	235,762	277,296	98,975	98,555
Total	15,064,970	15,401,915	2,644,191	2,601,750

Real Estate....TUESDAY, Jan. 31, 1860.

BY ADRAIN H. MULLER.

Store and lot No. 108 Vesey-street, 22 by about 75	$11,500
Store and lot No. 163 South-street, 19.11x65 10	9,100
House and lot No. 5 Dover-street, 22 by about 51	4,000
House and lot No. 7 Dover-street, 22 by about 51	4,000
Stable and lot Nos. 14 and 14½ Chatham-st., 41x75	7,900

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

Capital Stock	$35,931,700
Loans and Discounts	59,491,000
Specie	4,172,000
Due from other Banks	6,517,500
Due to other Banks	7,383,000
Deposits	17,483,000
Circulation	6,199,500

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 92½; Reading Railroad, 19⅝; Morris Canal, 48¾; Long Island Railroad, 11⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad, 36⅞. Sight Exchange on New-York par.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

FLOUR buoyant; sales of 1,800 bbls.; holders now ask $5 55@$5 65 for superfine. WHISKY declined ¼c.@½c.; sales at 19½c. PROVISIONS firm, but less active. BULK MEATS, 6½c.@8½c. LARD, 10c. MESS PORK, $16 50. Whole number of Hogs packed in this city this season, 434,500; average weight ⅌ hog 189 lbs.; average yield of lard ⅌ hog, 23 lbs

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

Sight Exchange on New-York ⅜ ⅌ cent. premium for gold.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT declined; sales 3,000 bushels Red, at $1 26½@$1 33; White, $1 40@$1 50. CORN dull; Yellow, 73½c.@74c. PROVISIONS advancing; Mess Pork, $18; Hams, 12c.@13c.; Smoked Sides, 10c.; Shoulders, 8c. WHISKY dull at 23½c.@24½c.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

FLOUR dull at $5 50 for Howard-street. WHEAT steady and unchanged. CORN dull and declining; white 68c.@70c. PROVISIONS firm. WHISKY quiet at 24½c.

Sight Exchange on New-York ¼ ⅌ cent. premium.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Jan. 30.

COTTON irregular and weak; sales to-day 1,750 bales.

MOBILE, Monday, Jan. 30.

COTTON—Market quiet; sales to-day 2,500 bales, at 10¾c. for Middling.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Jan. 30.

COTTON depressed; sales to-day 2,000 bales.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	5 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.) to Placerville, via Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, via St. Joseph."

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The European mail for the *Africa* will close on Wednesday, Feb. 1, at 10 A. M.

A Hamburg mail will be made up for the *Teutonia*, closing on Wednesday, Feb. 1, at 10 A. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
Africa	Feb. 1	New-York	Liverpool
Teutonia	Feb. 1	New-York	Hamburg
Circassian	Feb. 2	New-York	Galway
Fulton	Feb. 4	New-York	Havre
City of Manchester	Feb. 4	New-York	Glasgow
Nova Scotian	Feb. 4	Portland	Liverpool
America	Feb. 8	Boston	Liverpool
City of Baltimore	Feb. 11	New-York	Liverpool
Asia	Feb. 15	New-York	Liverpool
Bremen	Feb. 18	New-York	Bremen
Canada	Feb. 22	Boston	Liverpool
United Kingdom	Feb. 22	New-York	Glasgow

FROM EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
John Bell	Jan. 4	Glasgow	New-York
Bremen	Jan. 7	Bremen	New-York
City of Manchester	Jan. 11	Glasgow	New-York
America	Jan. 14	Liverpool	Boston
Ocean Queen	Jan. 17	Havre	New-York
North American	Jan. 18	Liverpool	Portland
City of Baltimore	Jan. 18	Liverpool	New-York
Asia	Jan. 21	Liverpool	New-York
North Briton	Jan. 25	Liverpool	Portland
Canada	Jan. 28	Liverpool	Boston
United Kingdom	Jan. 28	Glasgow	New-York
City of Washington	Feb. 1	Liverpool	New-York
Saxonia	Feb. 1	Hamburg	New-York
Arago	Feb. 7	Havre	New-York
Glasgow	Feb. 8	Glasgow	New-York

FOR THE WEST INDIES.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
Quaker City	Feb. 4	New-York	Havana
Karnak	Feb. 4	New-York	Havana
Cahawba	Feb. 13	New-York	Havana

FOR CALIFORNIA.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
Baltic	Feb. 6	New-York	Aspinwall
Northern Light	Feb. 6	New-York	Aspinwall

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 10 | Sun sets.... 5 18 | Moon sets.... [illegible]
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 1 40 | Gov. Island. 2 20 | Hell Gate.... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Jan. 31.

Cleared.

Steamship Florida, Crowell, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill & Co.

Ship Carrier Dove, (clip.) Montell, San Francisco, W. T. Coleman & Co.

Barks Tivola, Brown, Remedios, Sturges & Co.; Virginia and Estellina, Wilkins, Montevideo, I. B. Gager.

Brigs Sparkling Sea, Wiswell, Elizabethport, Ingalls & Carman; A. Prentiss, Douglas, Aspinwall, Metcalf & Duncan; Wappoo, Cawer, Cardenas, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Caroline, Norton, Zaza, Simpson & Mayhew; Laura, Aranjo, Maremham, Burdett & Noble.

Schooners Mary Ann, Reed, Boston, J. W. McKee; S. Taber, Cook, Charleston, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Arrived.

Steamship Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah 62 hours, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill & Son. Sunday, N. of Hatteras, signalized steamship Marion, hence. Monday, 4 P. M., off the Delaware, passed ship Gray Eagle, bd. E.

Steamer Albatross, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer New-London, Smith, New-London, with mdse. and passengers to E. H. Rockwell & Co.

Ship Windward, (of New-Bedford,) Smith, Shanghai Oct. 5, with teas, &c., to George Hussey, of New-Bedford. From Oct. 30 to Nov. 6 was in co., near Gaspar Straits, with ships Nonpareil and Witchcraft, for New-York. Nov. 2, passed Angier; Dec. 16, passed Cape of Good Hope; Dec. 27, passed St. Helena.

Bark Parthian, (of Richmond, Va.,) Miller, Rio Janeiro Dec. 22, with coffee to E. D. Morgan & Co. Experienced heavy S. W. and N. W. gales in the Gulf. Passengers, Mr. Chas. Lima, lady and child, of New-York.

Bark Norumbega, Saunders, Galveston 18 ds., with cotton, &c., to J. H. Brower & Co. The N. has experienced heavy weather.

Bark Aeronaut, Sherman, Curacoa Jan. 16, with salt to John M. Smith & Co. Passengers, Isaac Gardner, J. J. Smith.

Bark T. B. Bartram, Nichols, St. Mark's 16 ds., with cotton to Smallwood, Earle & Co. Sld. in co. with brig Samson, for New-York.

Bark Raleigh, (Ham.,) Woortman, Hamburg 84 ds., with mdse. and 16 passengers to L. E. Ainsinck.

Bark Essex, (of Boston,) Ray, Laguna Jan. 6, with logwood to Yates & Porterfield. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark H. B. Rutgers, Delano, St. Marks 14 ds., with cotton, &c., to Brodie & Pettes.

Bark R. G. W. Dodge, Milliken, Galveston 18 ds., with sugar, molasses, cotton, &c., to H. D. Brookman & Co. Passenger, Capt. J. W. Frisbie.

Brig Orkney, (Br.,) of Parrsboro, N. S., Murphy, Long Key, Fortune Island, Jan. 19, with salt to Thomas James. Left no Am. vessels. The Br. bark Mary Stewart, of Greenock, Leavins, from Jeremie for Plymouth, Eng., went ashore, Jan. 9, on the Hog Styes, and was totally lost. The crew and a part of the cargo was saved.

Brig Imogena, Crabtree, New-Orleans 15 ds., with sugar, molasses, &c., to H. Tupper. Had light winds and calms all the passage. Jan. 26, lat. 34 42, lon. 74, was boarded by bark Glenwood, of Baltimore, Martin, from New-Orleans for Bordeaux.

Brig Otto, (Nor.,) Gunderson, Palermo 60 ds., with fruit to master.

Schr. Warren A. Griffen, (of Fall River,) Borden, Jan. 16, via St. Thomas 19th, with fruit, old metal, &c., to master. Jan. 22, Dr. A. J. Harlow, of Reading, Mass., a passenger, died. Left no Am. vessels at Granada. Vessels left at St. Thomas not recollected.

Schr. W. A. Crocker, Endicott, Attakapas 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. P. Leverich & Co. Left no Am. vessels. Jan. 19, lat. 24 10, lon. 80 50 W., passed a vessel bottom up, supposed it to be a bark.

Schr. Alva, (Br.,) Anderson, Harvey, N. B., 14 ds., with stone to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Arlington, Seaman, Alexandria 4 ds., with flour to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Schr. John A. Stanley, Jackson, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Anthem, Brenton, Indianola [illegible] ds., with cotton, &c., to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Emma Elizabeth, Ireland, Newbern, N. C., 6 ds., with cotton and naval stores to Dibble & Bunce.

Schr. Transit, Noes, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores.

Schr. Mary E. Parmerle, Haskell, Newbern, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to J. G. Williams.

Schr. W. C. Hopkins, Walsbury, Key West 10 ds., with cotton and logwood to Benner & Drake.

Schr. Lebannan, Teal, Elizabethport, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Thomas Hix, Hall, Norfolk, with corn, for Providence.

Schr. Saratoga, Hunt, Philadelphia, coal, for Boston.

Schr. Texas, Lawrence, Elizabethport, coal, for [illegible]

Schr. Adiel, Bailey, York River 3 ds., with oysters.

Schr. Ann M. Still, Smith, Virginia 2 ds., oysters.

BELOW—Two barks at anchor in the Lower Bay; also one brig.

WIND—During the day from S. W. and clear; sunset, N. E.; 10 P. M., do. with snow.

Sailed.

Ships Compeer, Melbourne; Ocean Belle, New-Orleans; Bark Henry Trowbridge, Brig Tanner, Apalachicola. Bark Zingaretti, Richmond. Steamship Florida, Savannah.

By Telegraph.

HIGHLANDS, Jan. 31, sunset—A ship, in tow of the Achilles, in the offing, and a brig in tow of the Jacob Bell, S. of the Highlands. Wind light W.; weather cloudy.

SANDY HOOK, Jan. 31, sunset—No square-rigged vessels in sight, bound in. Wind N. W., light; weather hazy.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31—Arr. bark Laconia, from New Orleans, reports, on the 19th met a small boat, containing two German sailors, who two days before had deserted from the Danish schr. Catharina, at Matanzas, and started for America. The boat was nearly full of water, and their stock of bread was damaged. At their request took them on board, and brought them here. Spoke 21st, bark Union, from Mobile for Boston; 23d, brig Richmond, of Bangor, from New-Orleans for New-York, and ship Wm. H. Wharton, from Galveston for Liverpool.

The schr. Watchman, from New-York for Philadelphia, went ashore on Sunday, at Great Egg Harbor, and is a total loss; cargo saved, in a damaged state.

BOSTON, Jan. 31—Arr. bark Acacia, Pinkham, from New-Orleans. Below, barks Mary Broughton, from Surinam; Trinity, from Galveston.

Off Highland Light, steamer Wm. Jenkins, Hallet, from Baltimore; barks Champion and Betsend; brig Laurilla, from Cape Haytien.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 31—The U. S. Mail steamship Marion arrived here at 7 o'clock this (Friday) morning.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 31—Arr. ship Industrial, bark Volunteer, and schr. North Star, all from Boston.

Miscellaneous.

Supplement No. XVI. for Feb. 1, 1860, American Lloyds is out, containing the usual list of newly surveyed vessels and steamers. Published by E. & G. W. Blunt, No. 179 Water-street, New-York. Messrs J. A. Westervelt, Wm. Skiddy and Ezra Nye, Committee of Supervision.

CORRECTION.—The bark reported as below in yesterday morning's edition, supposed the Sartelle, Cole, from New-Orleans, was an error.

KEY WEST, Jan. 25.—The brig T. W. Rowland has been discharged, and will be hove out to-morrow; her cargo is all in good order. The schr. Black Monster is nearly repaired and ready. Capt. Wheeler, of the ship Samuel Lawrence, returned from Havana this morning, and inasmuch as the expenses are so high for taking the ship on the dock, he will or has chartered the steamer Tuscarora to tow the ship to New-Orleans as soon as she can be got ready.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

TUCKERTON, N. J., Jan. 28.—Some 40 pieces of mahogany and black walnut were thrown overboard from a canal steamer, on the Old Inlet Shoal, at Little Egg Harbor, and all drifted inside, and was picked up by the beach people. The name of the steamer is unknown.

NEWPORT, Jan. 31.—The brig Wacamah, of Buckville, from Searsport Dec. 16, for Sidney, Cape Breton, has put in here with loss of sails, spars and rigging.—(By telegraph.)

Spoken, &c.

Acacia—bark, bd. N., was signalized, Jan. 24, lat. 32, lon. 78.

Gaston—bark, (Brem.,) bd. E., was signalized, Jan. 23, lat. 29 49, lon. 78 29.

Henry Buck—bark, 18 ds. from Galveston for Liverpool, Jan. 24, lat. 29 33, lon. 79.

Jane Parker—ship, from Galveston for Liverpool, Jan. 19, off Havana.

Wm. Hunter—schr., of New-York, Baker, for Liverpool, Jan. 23, lat. 30 50, lon. 77 53.

PERSONAL.

R. S.—PLEASE CALL AT THE ST. NICHOLAS this morning, or after 2 o'clock P. M.

DR. H. HIRSHFIELD DEVOTES HIS ATtention exclusively to the cure of diseases of the generative organs of both sexes. Consultation free. Letters from the country will be cheerfully and minutely answered, without charge. No. 436 Broadway. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE POLYTECHNIC ASSOCIATION meet THIS (Wednesday) EVENING Feb. 1, at its Rooms in the Cooper Union Building, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Zinc.* Admission free.
HENRY MEIGS, Secretary.